The Mapleton Item.

VOL. 4. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY MARCH 15, 1893. NO. 50

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

On and after Dec. 18th, 1892, trains will depart from Mapleton (eastern standadr time) as follows:

GOING WEST.

For Huntingdon, every day, 5.50, 11.48, a. m., and 8.32 p. m.

For Tyrone, Altoona and Pittsburg, every day, 5.50, 11.48 a. m.. and 8.32 p. m.

Trains leave Altoona for Pittsburg, 1.15 (Columbian Ex.), 2.20, 4.10, 8.05 a. m.. 1.55, 3.45, 6.20 (limited), 8 .10 and 11.45 p. m., every day.

Trains leave Huntingdon for Bedford, Cumberland and way stations, 8.35 a. m., and 6.35 p. m., week days.

Trains leave Tyrone for Curwensville and points on Tyrone and Clearfield branch, 8.20 a. m. and 3.15 and 7.30 p. m., week days.

Leave Tyrone for Lock Haven and points on Bald Eagle branch and the P. and E. R. R., 8.10 a. m.. 3.10 and 7.25 p. m., week days.

Connection is made at (Union Station) Pittsburg for all points West, Northwest and Southwest.

GOING EAST.

Leave Mapleton for Lewistown Junc.. 8.47 12.12, a. m., 3.38 and 7.35, p. m., every day.

For Mifflin, 8.47 12.12 a. m., 3.38 and 7.35, p. m., every day.

For Harisburg, Philadelphia, New York, Baltimorer and Washington, 8.47, 12.12 a. m. 3.38, 7.35 p. m., every day.

Trains leave Lewistown Junction for Sunbury and points on the P. and E. R. R. and N. C. Ry. at 7.40 a. m., 3.00 p. m., week days.

Connection is made at Harrisburg for stations North and South on N. C. Ry.

Mail Express east leaves Altoona at 5:50 p. m., daily, Tyrone, 6:20; Birmingham, 6.25, Spruce Creek, 6:35; Petersburg, 6:47; Huntingdon, 7:00; Mapleton, 7:15; Mount Union, 7:21; Harrisburg, 10:15 and arrives at Philadelphia at 4:25 a. m.

Fast Line leaves Philadelphia daily at 11:40 a. m., Mount Union 6:10 p. m.; Huntingdon, 6:30; Altoona, 7:50 and arrives at Pittsburg at 11:55 p. m.

Day Express east leaves Pittsburg at 8:00 a. m., daily, Altoona, 11:50 a. m.. Huntingdon, 12:48 p. m., Mount Union, 1:08; Harrisburg, 3:20, and arrives at Philadelphia at 6:50 p. m.

Philadelphia Express east leaves daily, Pittsburg at 4:30 p. m., Altoona, 9:05; Huntingdon 10:12; Harrisburg, 1:00 a. m., and arrives at Philadelphia at 4:25 a. m.

Fast Line east leaves Pittsburg at 8 10 p. m., daily, Altoona, 12:01 a. m., Huntingdon, 12:58; Harrisburg, 3:30, and arrives at Philadelphia at 6:50 a. m.

Mail train west leaves Philadelphia daily at 7:00 a. m., Harrisburg, 11:20; Mount Union, 1:56 p. m., Huntingdon, 2:17; Altoona, 3:40, and arrives at Pittsburg at 8:10 p. m.

For further information consult Time Table or address Thomas E. Watt, . A. W. D., 110 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.

CHAS. E. PUGH, Gen'l Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

To take effect at 6:00 a. m., on Wednesday, July 29, 1891.

NORTH. Mail, No. 5.	NORTH. Mixed, No. 3.	NORTH. Mixed, No. 1.	STATIONS.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 2.	SOUTH. Mixed, No. 4.	SOUTH. Mixed, No. 6.
p. m.	a. m	am.		a. m.	p. m.	p. m.
12 50	9 15	6 00	Robertsdale	8 09	11 56	2 40
1 03	9 26	6 13	Cook's	7 57	11 43	2 29
1 17	9 39	6 27	Cole's	7 43	11 29	2 16
1 46	10 09	6 57	Saltillo	7 13	10 54	1 36
1 54	10 16	7 05	Three Springs	6 55	10 45	1 29
2 07	10 29	7 20	*Beersville	6 42	10 19	1 16
		7 35 am.	Rockhill	6 30a 6 56p		
2 22	10 42	7 56			9 56	12 56
2 47	10 58	7 55	Shirley	6 40	9 38	12 40
2 56	11 06	8 05	*Augh. Mills	6 33	9 30	12 33
3 15	11 20	8 25	Mount Union	6 20	9 15	12 20

Mixed, No. 7, leaves Robertsdale at 4.00, P. M., Cook's, 4.12, Cole's, 4.25, Saltillo, 4.50, Three Springs, 4.58, Beersville, 5.11, Rockhill, 5.24, Shirley, 5.40, Aughwick, 5.47; arrive Mt. Union, 6.00, P. M.

Mail, No. 8, leaves Mt. Union, 4.00, P. M., Aughwick, 4.15, Shirley, 4.23, Rockhill, 4.42, Beersville, 5.01, Three Springs, 5.23, Saltillo, 5.33, Cole's, 6.08, Cook's, 6.22; arrive Robertsdale, 6.35, P. M.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

WEST. No. 12	WEST. No. 10	STATIONS.	EAST No. 9	EAST No. 13
p. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.
6 36	9 35	L Rockhill A	6 30	4 50
6 29	9 28	*Blacklog	6 37	4 57
6 21	9 20	*Cedar Rock	5 45	5 05
6 17	9 16	*Locke Vall'y	6 49	5 15
6 11	9 10	*Shade Gap	6 55	5 07
5 59	8 53	Stair	7 07	5 27
5 50	8 44	A Goshorn L	7 16	5 36

*Flag stations.

A. W. SIMS, Superintendent.

New Stage Route.

—BETWEEN—

Mapleton & Cassville.

Tri-weekly—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. Leave Cassville, on each of the above named days, at 8.00 o'clock, a. m., arriving at Mapleton at 11 o'clock, a. m. Returning, leave Mapleton at any time to suit convenience of passengers. Fare, 50 cents. Merchandise carried at reasonable rates. W. A. HIGHT.

Cassville, Pa., July 3, 1889.-tf.

SIX each month, and articles on Fashion, SHORT and all matters of interest to the home STORIES Finely illustrated, $1.50 a year. SAMPLE copy for five two-cent stamps

ARTUR'S HOME MAGAZINE, Philadelphia, Pa.

TWO SIDES OF LIFE.

There is a shady side of life,
And a sunny side as well,
And 'tis for every one to say
On which he'd choose to dwell;
For every one unto himself
Commits a grievous sin,
Who bars the blessed sunshine out,
And shuts the shadows in.

The clouds may wear their saddest robes,
The sun refuse to smile,
And sorrow, with her troop of ills,
May threaten us the while;
But still the cheerful heart has power
A sunbeam to provide.
And only those whose souls are dark
Dwell on life's shady side.

Then wear a happy heart, my friend,
And fix your faith above;
A heavenly father may afflict,
But does it all in love.
And they who strive to do His will,
And read His word aright,
With songs of triumph on their lips,
Walk always in the light.

Some Stamp Information.

The *New York Herald* of January 1, 1893, in an article on the Columbian stamps gives some facts concerning stamps which will be appreciated by ITEM readers, hence we take the liberty of republishing a portion of the article:

These Columbian stamps will be the second jubilee series ever issued by any country in the world since postage stamps came into use. England honored the fiftieth year of Queen Victoria's reign by a set of jubilee stamps in 1887, and they are still in use. Most of them are printed in two colors and are very beautiful specimens of the stamp engraver's art.

If you would really like to see to what a high degree of perfection the making of postage stamps has been brought ask any dealer—or if you happen to have a friend who is a collector, all the better—to show you the one and halfpenny, the two penny and the four and five penny English stamps of the current issue. You will, perhaps, then see—even if you have never caught that disease popularly called the stamp fever—just why so many thousands of collectors value these little gummed and perforated pieces of paper so highly.

The dealers and collectors will be down to the Post Office bright and early to-morrow morning to get their supply of Columbian stamps. Thousands, perhaps hundreds of thousands, will be sold throughout the country. Many dealers in this city have orders from foreign dealers to buy several thousand dollars worth of the stamps the very day they come out. The steamships will carry loads of them to Europe and they will find their way into thousands of collections.

Perhaps very few people ever stop to think what an enormous source of revenue this will be to the Post Office Department. Most of the stamps that go into dealers and collectors' hands will never be used for postage and beyond the very slight cost of manufacture all the rest will be clear profit to the government. Every new series of stamps pays big dividends to the country issuing them. Spain has followed the policy for years of getting out new stamps every year and thereby obtains a large revenue.

WHAT ENGLAND HAS DONE.

As compared with some countries the United States has been very conservative in getting out new varieties of stamps. Until the postage was reduced to two cents a few years ago the green three cent stamp, with the head of Washington, had been in steady use with all the others in its series for nearly seventeen years.

"It was a relief to have a change," said a prominent collector the other day, "we were all sick and tired of the green three center. I am glad to see that in the new issue the government has discarded the awkward ninety cent stamp and substituted a fifty cent and one dollar stamp, besides the higher values. The ninety cent stamp was a very unsatisfactory one to use in computing postage. In the matter of higher denominations our country, as compared with many others, particularly England, has been very backward. People may wonder what we want a five dollar stamp for. It may not be used very often, but the one, two and three dollar stamps will come in very handy in paying postage on registered foreign parcels at the rate of five cents a half ounce. England for some years past had had a one and two pound stamp, and has lately added a five pound stamp to her list. Action on this matter was taken last August by the American Philatelic Association, when a petition was sent to Mr. Wanamaker urging him to issue a fifty cent and one dollar stamp and to thrust the ninety cent one into obscurity. I am glad to see that this has been done."

From present appearances it does not look as though the stamp craze would ever die out. Within the past few years it has grown to enormous proportions and the contagion is not limited by any means to young schoolboys yet in their teens. Doctors, lawyers, business men by the hundred have caught the fever, and there are any number of private collections in this country valued at several thousand dollars. Of course every American collector wants as complete a set of the stamps of his own country as his means will permit him to secure. This has caused a big advance in the valuations of old United States stamps and many are now held at high figures which a few years ago could be purchased at a nominal price.

RARE AND COSTLY STAMPS.

The first regular issue of United States stamps was in 1847. This included only two varieties—five cent, with the head of Franklin, and ten cent, with the head of Washington. These were the rates of postage at that time, established by act of Congress in 1845; but it was not until two years later that the issue of stamps was authorized. During this interval a few stamps were issued by the postmasters of different towns as a sort of preliminary trial of the postage stamp system. These postmasters' stamps were issued in New York, New Haven, St. Louis, Providence, Baltimore, Brattleboro and Millbury, Mass. Very few were ever used, and they are now exceedingly scarce. They are the rarest of the United States stamps, with the possible exception of the early Confederate stamps issued by postmasters previous to the general issue.

Three hundred and five hundred dollars are not unusual prices to charge for these rare specimens of the New Haven variety, which is a five cent stamp signed by the postmaster. Only one perfect specimen is known, and this came to light in the most singular manner a short time ago. It was during a sale of autographs in Philadelphia, when a small bundle of nine letters were knocked down to Mr. E. B. Sterling, of Trenton, N. J., for nine cents. One of the letters was written October 20, 1845, by Professor Benjamin Silliman, of Yale College, and was enclosed in an original envelope, on which was a long looked for New Haven stamp, signed by E. A. Mitchell, Postmaster, and postmarked New Haven, October 21. This is the very rarest of American stamps. The only one of its kind known to be in existence before was a cut specimen discovered in 1871 by William Brown. Of Mr. Sterling's lucky find there could be no question of doubt, and he was offered as high as $1500 to part with the rarity. It is understood that Mr. Sterling refuses to part with it for less than $2000. The stamp is now in Europe for wealthy collectors to bid upon, and as European stamp fiends have a reputation of paying higher prices than Americans it is very probable that the stamp will never return to the country of its birth.

Mr. Mitchell is still alive and has the plates of his rare five-cent stamp in his possession. A few years ago, to satisfy the wishes of some collectors, he struck off a limited number of the New Haven stamps and signed them in the usual way. These are known as reprints, but even as such command from $30 to $50 apiece.

HARD TO GET.

The Baltimore stamp is the plainest of all, and was printed on white and on blue paper. The former is worth $300 and the latter $500. The Brattleboro stamp is quoted at $300, and $500 is considered a modest price for the Millbury stamp. St. Louis issued three varieties—five, ten and twenty cents—and they are valued all the way from $50 to $5000. Even at these almost fabulous prices for little pieces of printed paper scarcely an inch square a collector would have a hard time to find one of them. There are so few of those valued at $300 and over in existence that when one is found it might bring twice or three times the catalogue price. The dealer's price at the best is only an arbitrary one, and probably not a dealer in the city has one of these three hundred dollar stamps for sale. It is simply another way of saying that the stamps are exceedingly scarce. For instance, the New Haven stamp has been quoted in the catalogues at $500, although nobody ever had one to sell.

The only issues of the United States that have ever been declared obsolete are those of 1847, 1851 and 1857. The two latter are practically the same, the only difference being that the 1857 series were perforated, while those from 1851 to 1857 were unperforated. The first issue was declared obsolete on account of the reduction of the postal rate in 1851 from five to three cents, and the 1857 series at the outbreak of the late war. There were large quantities of these stamps in the Southern post offices, and the old series were declared valueless to prevent their use by the Confederates. With these two exceptions, every postage stamp issued by our government is as good for use to-day as when it first came from the plates.

BEAUTIFULLY ENGRAVED.

The general design of our stamps has not differed materially from the time of the first issue. With the exception of little changes in the framework our stamps have borne the portraits of worthy Americans—as Washington, Jackson, Franklin, Jefferson, Lincoln, Webster, Clay, Garfield, Grant and others. The only radical change was made in 1869, when the government started in to do something fancy in the way of postage stamps. A set of ten stamps was issued of the values of one, two, three, six, ten, twelve, fifteen, twenty-four, thirty and ninety cents. They were square and smaller than were ever issued before or since. The four higher values were printed in two colors, and the fifteen and twenty-four cent varieties are unique in the history of philately. The former contained a picture representing the landing of Columbus in America and the latter a picture of the signing of the Declaration of Independence. They are the only examples of the microscopical reproduction of pictures containing a number of figures, and are engraved with remarkable accuracy, and as works of art are truly remarkable. But for all their beauty the stamps were not popular and were in use little less than a year. The large denominations are now quite rare and a complete set would cost a number of dollars.

As the Columbian series of stamps will be in use only a year it is only a matter of time when they may become equally as scarce. In 1876 it will be remembered that the United States got out two special envelope stamps in honor of the Centennial. They were both three cents, but one was printed in red and one in orange. The upper part of this stamp showed a courier urging his horse to his fastest speed—the method of carrying the mail in 1776—while below was represented the telegraph, steam engine and mail car, with the date 1876.

A Wonderful Clock.

The most marvelous of clocks has been built by a Black Forest maker and sold for $4.000. Besides doing everything that most clocks do in the matter of time and calendar, it shows the time in Berlin, St. Petersburg, Madeira, Shanghai, Calcutta, Montreal, San Francisco, Melbourne, and Greenwich. Every evening at eight a young man invites the company to vespers in an electrically illuminated chapel where a young woman plays the "Maiden's Prayer." On New Year's Eve two trumpeters announce the flight of the old year and the advent of the new. In May a cuckoo comes out; in June a quail; in October a pheasant appears to be shot down by a typical British sportsman who proceeds to bag his game. At daybreak the sun rises and some bells play a German air entitled, "Phœbus Awakes." On the night of the full moon they play another German air entitled, "Sweet and Tranquil Luna." There are other features too numerous to mention.—*The Interior.*

SOME of the stars move with a velocity of nearly fifty miles a second.

BIG BLAZE IN BOSTON.

The Business Heart of the City Ravaged by Flames.

Many Lives Lost and Millions in Property Burned.

One of the most destructive fires in the history of Boston, Mass., next in magnitude to the famous one of Thanksgiving Day, 1889, and in the same district, broke out shortly after 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and before it was placed under control, three hours later, had burned over more than a square, had reduced to ashes several of the magnificent new buildings recently completed on the territory burned over three and a half years ago, had consumed property valued by a conservative estimate at $4,500,000, had been attended by a scene of panic and distress never before equaled in the memory of citizens now living, and had destroyed perhaps, it was estimated on the morning after the horror, a dozen human lives, and mangled or maimed at least thirty persons, some of them fatally.

The burned area covers a block bounded on the north by Essex street, on the east by Lincoln street, on the south by Tufts street, and on the west by Kingston street. In addition to this the fire leaped across the streets here and there, and destroyed buildings in a fringe around the burned area.

Part of the United States Hotel was burned. One wing of the building had been used as an emergency hospital, and it was necessary to remove many wounded persons who had been taken there.

Among the buildings burned were the Ames building, Lincoln building, Brown-Durrell buildings, and a dozen or more smaller ones.

So serious was the prospect that the fire would spread and that a panic would follow that not only was the entire fire department ordered to the scene, but those of Somerville, Cambridge, Newton, Waltham, Brockton and Quincy came rushing to town. It also seemed best to call out the militia to assist the police in preserving order. The First and Ninth Regiments and two naval battalions were ordered under arms, but the firemen succeeded in checking the fire and the threatened panic was averted.

The wind was blowing a gale before the fire started, and as soon as the flames had full sweep it increased to such violence that the firemen were in great danger of being blown from the tops of the buildings, which were the only available places from which the fire could be fought. The wind sucked the blazing contents from the buildings and carried them for blocks. As these firebrands fell they started fires in a score of places, but the danger had been foreseen and the fire was confined to the district in which it started.

When the fire was discovered the streets were filled with people and trading in the Ames building was brisk. The leading tenant was Horace Partridge, dealer in toys and small wares. His wholesale department was here, and the floors were packed to the roof with toys. In one room was a lot of fireworks. Those fireworks became ignited. They went off with a rush.

The fire grew hotter and hotter from 4½ o'clock to 5. Reports of falling floors and exploding stone sounded like cannon in the distance. Bengal lights and other fireworks flamed up in a rattling series of explosions, and flights of rockets sailed up over flames of brilliant colors.

While this immense display of fireworks was going on the imperilled inmates were crowding through the flames and jumping from the windows. The excitement in the street was intense. The firemen spread their fire nets and caught many, but men and woman dropped so fast that it was impossible to catch all. Those who landed in the nets escaped with sprained limbs and a general shaking up. The poor fellows who struck the pavement were either killed, fatally injured or crippled for life.

The pitiful cries of girls imprisoned in the upper stories stirred the pulse of every spectator, but it was impossible to render aid. The intense heat soon set fire to the Woonsocket Rubber Company building, and then the flames jumped across the street to the Lincoln building. Both buildings burned with such great rapidity that ten of the employes of the Woonsocket Company were obliged to jump from the windows, and were saved in the nets of the Protective Department.

The firemen say there must be many who met death in the Ames building. The Captain of Engine 26 says he saw four girls fall back into the flames, and another fireman tells of two others who met a similar fate on the opposite side of the building. The emergency hospital was located immediately behind the United States Hotel, and within fifteen minutes it had three dead and twenty injured within its walls.

For the first time in Boston's fire history overhead wires proved the means of saving a life. When the fire in the Brown-Durrell building was at its height the form of a man—District Fire Chief Egan, of East Boston—was seen at an eighth-story window. He boldly seized one of the large insulated cables, which contain a large number of electric wires, and proceeded to cross to the opposite building hand over hand. He had gone but a few feet when it became apparent he could not last long, and greatly to the crowd's relief he threw both legs over the half inch cable which slightly sagged, and slowly and tediously made his way toward the building No. 119 Kingston street, to which the cable ran. Midway he stopped, unable to go further. A squad of men ran into the building numbered 119 Kingston street and slowly lowered the cable to which Egan was hanging. At the same time Hook and Ladder No. 14 erected a ladder to meet the slowly descending man. The cable was payed out slowly, and the exhausted man gradually came nearer the ground. His body swung in close to the burning building, from which issued dense clouds of smoke when he was but two stories from the ground. In a few seconds he swung into the arms of his comrades, released his hold, and, as weak as a cat, was carried from the scene. A shout of triumph and applause came forth from the throats of the vast assembly.

One young man employed at 83 Lincoln street, Stephen D. Salmon, Jr., found escape by the stairs cut off, and was forced to jump from the fourth story window. He gauged his jump so as to land on the telegraph wires, and there he clung in full view of the immense throng. In a jiffy the crowd had spread blankets to catch him, and into these he dropped from a height of forty feet. His only injuries were a sprained ankle and the loss of a tooth.

The firemen of Engine 26 bore the brunt of the work of rescuing the employes of the Partridge building. One of the men caught in his arms a woman who jumped from a second-story window.

The office of the Metropolitan Sewerage Commission was in the building occupied by Horace Partridge, and separated only by a thin partition. One of the stenographers for the Commissioners, Arthur Carter, is a cripple, being unable to walk a step. Alfred Bridgeman and another clerk carried their helpless comrade down the stairs with the flames chasing them to the very door. This was but one of the many acts of heroism performed in that brief period, when every second of time almost was worth a human life.

Tilly Haynes, of the United States Hotel, offered the Firemen's Relief Association $15,000 if they would stop the fire and save his building. They won the purse.

A conservative estimate of the total loss is $4,500,000. The insurance will amount to about $4,000,000

THE LABOR WORLD.

THE clerks' unions of Chicago, Ill., will amalgamate.

DENMARK pensions all working people over sixty years of age.

THE State of Colorado has a labor army of 9670 workmen in 115 unions.

PATTERN-MAKERS have adopted a national insurance on their tools of trade.

THE Governor of Colorado favors compulsory arbitration in labor troubles.

SEVEN THOUSAND shopmen on the Union Pacific road have secured eight hours.

THE preservation gang on the Panama Canal line has struck against a reduction of wages.

IN the State of New York during 1892 there were 1768 strikes, involving 25,762 persons.

BANK clerks of Philadelphia want the State Legislature to pass a short-day law for them.

THE deaths from explosions in mines last year numbered 136, against fifty-one in 1891 and 290 in 1890.

GLADSTONE recently told British laborers that the establishment of the eight-hour system is practicable.

THE Homestead (Penn.) Relief Committee announces that no more money is needed for Homestead sufferers.

ENGINEERS in the freight service of the New York Central Railroad have been notified that they must reside in Albany.

OVER one hundred thousand working women in New York are self-supporting. Three out of every five support whole families.

SEATTLE, Washington, will furnish the necessary tools to idle men who wish work and will pay them fairly for all work done for the city.

ARMED peasants and unemployed workmen are making demonstrations in the city of Lombardy, Italy, carrying flags with the inscription: "Bread, Work or Blood."

IT is said that there are 30,000 idle workmen in Chicago, Ill., and that the number is constantly increasing. The various unions of the city have spent thousands of dollars in helping the unfortunates.

TRADES unions of Nebraska have formed a State Federation, to be known as the Nebraska State Labor Congress. It proposes to establish central and local unions in every town and city in the State.

A NEW association of railroad employes has been organized at Chicago. It is composed of all classes of railroad employes, and is formed for mutual protection, the advancement of wages and shortening of hours.

IN the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, persons desiring work or help have now only to send a postal card to the Director of the Postal Administration in order to have the wants advertised in every postoffice in the Grand Duchy.

THERE is great suffering among the cotton spinners and operatives of Oldham, England. There are 34,000 unemployed. Thousands of these are without food and fuel. The local authorities are overburdened with demands upon them, and private charity has been exhausted by the continual and increasing drain since last November.

CAPITAL AND SETTLERS.

Ten Governors Will Meet to Evolve a World's Fair Plan.

The people of Richmond, Va., look forward with a great deal of interest to the convention of Southern Governors in that city April 12. Governor Fishback, of Arkansas, who is the leading spirit in the movement, has had some correspondence with Governor McKinney on the subject, and he has placed the matter in the hands of Mayor Ellison and the business organizations of the city, who will prepare to entertain the distinguished gatherings.

The purpose of the meeting is to bring to the attention of the visitors to Chicago during the Columbian Exposition the resources of the South and thus attract capital and home seekers. The Governors of West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Tennessee, Kentucky, Mississippi, Alabama, Missouri and Georgia have accepted the invitation. The gathering will be the most interesting since the convention of the Governors of the thirteen original Southern States in Philadelphia in 1880 to confer in regard to the Yorktown Centennial. The Confederate memorial bazaar, which will be in full blast at the time of the convention, will arrange a Governors' day. The famous old Westmoreland Club and other social organizations will make great effort to entertain the visitors handsomely.

BOTH WERE DROWNED.

Fate of Two Men Who Attempted to Save Each Other.

Hans Carlson and P. Myers, were riding down a swollen stream at Hinckley, Ill., on a cake of ice. After being carried a short distance the ice lodged on a bank in shallow water.

At this time Henry Binder, seeing the men, thought he could drive out and rescue them. He had driven but a few feet in the water when his horse plunged into deep water, taking Binder, buggy and all out of sight.

Upon seeing the condition of things Carlson took off his coat and plunged into the water to rescue Binder. They were both drowned

MONTANA'S NEW SENATOR.

Mantle, Republican and Mayor of Butte, Appointed by the Governor.

Governor Rickards, of Montana, appointed Lee Mantle, of Butte, United States Senator. Mantle is at present Mayor of Butte, and was the last Republican caucus nominee.

Mantle is about forty-five years of age. He was a telegraph operator originally by occupation. Later he became in turn express agent, proprietor of the Butte Inter-Mountain and dealer in real estate and mining stocks.

WHILE watching a bull fight from Linares, Mexico, the building in which the battle was going on collapsed and eight spectators were killed.

WORLD'S FAIR NOTES.

TWO white kangaroos will appear in the New South Wales exhibit. These are exceedingly rare animals.

IN its exhibit at the World's Fair the Government Patent Office will show upward of 2500 models, many of them being working machines.

THE various transportation lines between the central portion of Chicago and the World's Fair grounds will be able to carry upwards of 100,000 people an hour.

THE National Museum, at Washington, in its exhibit at the World's Fair, will display a collection of coins and other metal money valued at nearly one million dollars.

THE last will and testament of Queen Isabella, in which she makes a number of references to the new world, will be a very interesting object in the Spanish exhibit at the World's Fair.

MR. SARGENT, the electrical engineer of the World's Fair, has completed his scheme for lighting the main basin on fete nights during the Exposition. Thousands of incandescent lights of different colors are to be used.

THE Lairds, shipbuilders in Birkenhead, will exhibit at the World's Fair models of vessels showing the progress made in the construction of transatlantic liners since they were first run between New York and Liverpool.

AN engine built by James Watt, Lancashire, England, in 1815, will be exhibited at the World's Fair in the Transportation Department. It is owned by John Rourke & Son, Savannah, Ga., and has been continuously in use since built.

THE exhibit of fine woods made at the World's Fair by West Virginia in the Forestry Building will consist of 250 splendid specimens, finely polished and finished in a manner that will show the special characteristics and qualities of all growths and varieties to the best advantage.

ARRANGEMENTS have been made in London to transport to Chicago, for use at the World's Fair, seven English coaches and sixty horses, together with professional drivers and guards. These coaches will carry passengers from the hotels to the Exposition grounds and return, at prices commensurate with such a fad, which it is believed will be exceedingly fashionable with wealthy people.

CONTRACTS have been let for furnishing 35,000,000 admission tickets to the World's Fair. Of these 5,000,000 will be lithographed, and of such elaborate workmanship that counterfeiting them will be next to impossible. These are designed to meet the orders for tickets which have been flowing in for months, and they will be good whenever presented at the gates. The remaining 30,000,000 will be simply printed after the style of an ordinary railroad ticket.

SENATOR W. N. ROACH.

Sworn in at Washington by Vice-President Stevenson.

SENATOR W. N. ROACH.

William N. Roach, the new Democratic United States Senator from North Dakota, elected to succeed Lyman R. Casey by a combination of Republicans, Democrats and Populists, was sworn in at Washington by Vice-President Stevenson on Inauguration Day.

Senator Roach was born in Virginia in 1840, where he engaged in mercantile pursuits until 1879, when he went to Grand Forks, in the Territory of Dakota. He invested in real estate and soon became wealthy. He laid out the town of Larrimore, which is at present his home, and was appointed its first Mayor by the Legislature. He served a term in the Territorial Legislature and has twice been the Democratic nominee for Governor of North Dakota.

SINGULAR ACCIDENT.

A Circular Saw Flies Up and Kills a Man.

Herman Meinke and Amos Coan were using an old-fashioned machine saw at Wyandotte, Mich., converting a lot of timber into logs and sticks. Meinke placed an extra heavy and knotty piece of wood on the table. While he adjusted it, he and Coan, who stood directly back of him, were engaged in conversation.

When the blade had dug its way about half through the wood it struck a snag, and the saw leaped from its bearings. In its flight through the air it took a slightly upward direction and the blade struck Meinke squarely in the breast. The saw severed the ribs as if they were made of paper, and, striking the heart full in the centre, cut that organ in two.

Meinke was thrown backward by the force of the blow, and the saw, thus released, flew over the dead man's shoulder, and, striking Coan on the left arm, cut that member off about four inches below the shoulder. The accident was caused by the breaking of a wooden screw with which the saw had been fastened to the frame.

COLORADO'S COURTESY.

An Offer of Gold Accepted by Secretary Carlisle.

Secretary Carlisle, of the United States Treasury, accepted the proposition of the Clearing House of Denver to exchange $1,000,000 of the Treasury notes of the issue of 1890 for $1,000,000 in gold. This will increase the free gold in the Treasury to $82,125,000. Secretary Carlisle has taken no steps to issue bonds, and has not indicated what policy he will pursue.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

GERMANY is worth $81,600,000,000.

THERE are 150,000 gypsies in Hungary.

URUGUAY has suppressed all her foreign legations.

YELLOW FEVER is increasing at Guayaquil, Mexico.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY has just had a bequest of $1,000,000.

SALVADOR and Nicaragua have adopted a gold standard.

MORMONS are receiving a cold reception from the Mexicans.

VENEZUELA is believed to be about to repudiate her British debt.

MORE than seventy-five inches of snow fell in Massachusetts this winter.

CANNING factories are springing up in all the Georgia towns and villages.

CHICAGO brokers held a jubilation over the demise of the Anti-Option bill.

MASSACHUSETTS purposes to spend more than $5,000,000 on grade crossings.

ECUADOR is offering the Galapagos Islands to Germany as a coaling station.

IN Western Russia and Eastern Germany enormous loss of property from floods is reported.

THERE are over two million bales of cotton less in sight than there were at this time last year.

TEXAS planters have made an organized move toward planting less cotton and more of other crops.

WASHINGTON statisticians figure out that the visitors at the inauguration spent at least $2,500,000.

A STRANGE malady that may be cholera is killing thousands of people on the border between Russia and Asia.

THREE MILLION DOLLARS was disbursed by the Government for agricultural college maintenance during the past year.

THE commission to prevent the spread of cholera has given notice that a fresh case of cholera has been discovered at Hamburg, Germany.

JACOB AAB, who for twenty-eight years had the distinction of being the first man in New York—that is, the first man in the New York Directory—is dead. The unique honor is now held by Joseph Aach, a German butcher.

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

10			
BEANS AND PEAS.			
Beans—Marrow, 1892, choice	$2 42½	@	$2 45
Medium, 1892, choice	2 15	@	2 20
Pea, 1892, choice	..	@	2 20
Red kidney, 1892, choice	2 80	@	2 95
Red kidney, poor to fair	—	@	—
Lima, Cal., per bush	2 20	@	2 25
Green peas, 1892, per bbl	—	@	2 05
BUTTER.			
Creamery—St. & Penn, extra	—	@	28
St. & Penn., firsts	—	@	—
Western, firsts	24	@	26
Western, seconds	22	@	23
Western, thirds	—	@	21
State dairy—half tubs, and pails, extras	—	@	26
Half tubs and pails, 1sts	24	@	25
Half tubs and pails, 2ds	22	@	23
Welsh tubs, extras	25	@	—
Welsh tubs, 1sts	23	@	24
Welsh tubs, 2ds	—	@	22
Western—Im. creamery, 1sts	22	@	23
W. Im. creamery, 2ds	20	@	—
W. Im. creamery, 3ds	18	@	19
Western Factory, fresh, firsts	20	@	—
W. Factory, seconds	18	@	19
W. Factory and dairy, 3ds	17	@	17½
CHEESE.			
State factory—Full cream, white, fancy	11¾	@	12
Full cream, colored, fancy	11¾	@	12
Full cream, good to prime	11	@	11⅝
Part skims, choice	10	@	10½
Part skims, good to prime	8	@	9½
Part skims, common	3	@	7
Full skims	1	@	2
EGGS.			
State and Penn—Fresh	19	@	—
Western—Fresh, fancy	—	@	19
Limed—State	—	@	—
FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.			
Apples—King, per bbl	—	@	—
Baldwin, per bbl	3 00	@	3 25
Greening, per bbl	2 75	@	3 75
Grapes, up river, Del., 5 lb.	—	@	—
W. N. Y., fresh, 5 lb	12	@	20
W. N. Y., inferior, 5 lb	—	@	—
Cranberries, Cape Cod, bbl.	8 00	@	12 00
HOPS.			
State—1892, fair to choice	18	@	22½
1891, prime	16	@	19
1892, common to good	18	@	20½
Old odds	6	@	10
LIVE POULTRY.			
Fowls—Jersey, State, Penn.	—	@	11½
Western, per lb	11	@	11½
Spring Chickens, local, lb	10½	@	—
Western per lb	10	@	10½
Roosters, old, per lb	—	@	7
Turkeys, per lb	12	@	13
Ducks—N. J., N. Y., Penn., per pair	80	@	1 00
Western, per pair	70	@	95
Geese, Western, per pair	1 87	@	1 75
Pigeons, per pair	45	@	50
DRESSED POULTRY—FRESH KILLED.			
Turkeys, per lb	13	@	16
Chickens—Phila., per lb	16	@	18
Western, per lb	12	@	12½
Fowls—St. and West., per lb	12	@	12½
Ducks—Fair to fancy, per lb	10	@	14
Eastern, per lb	—	@	—
Spring, L. I., per lb	—	@	—
Geese—Western, per lb	8	@	12
Squabs—Dark, per doz	3 25	@	3 75
White, per doz	4 75	@	5 00
VEGETABLES.			
Potatoes—State, per bbl	2 25	@	2 50
Jersey, prime, per bbl	2 25	@	2 50
Jersey, inferior, per bbl	1 50	@	2 00
L. I., in bulk, per bbl	—	@	2 75
Cabbage, L. I., per 100	6 00	@	10 00
Onions—Eastern, yellow, bbl.	3 50	@	3 75
Eastern, red, per bbl	3 50	@	—
State, per bbl	3 25	@	3 50
Squash—Marrow, per barrel,	2 25	@	2 50
Sweet potatoes, Va., per bbl.	—	@	—
South Jersey, per bbl	3 00	@	4 50
Celery, near by, doz. bunches	1 50	@	2 00
GRAIN, ETC.			
Flour—City Mill Extra	—	@	—
Patents	4 40	@	4 60
Wheat—No. 2 Red	78½	@	79½
Rye—State	—	@	—
Barley—Two-rowed State	64	@	65
Corn—Ungraded Mixed	—	@	51½
Oats—No. 2 White	—	@	42½
Mixed Western	38½	@	40½
Hay—Good to Choice	70	@	95
Straw—Long Rye	65	@	70
Lard—City Steam	12.00c.	@	—
LIVE STOCK.			
Beeves, City dressed	7½	@	9½
Milch Cows, com. to good	20 00	@	50 00
Calves, City dressed	7	@	12
Sheep, per 100 lbs	4 50	@	5 00
Lambs, per lb	5	@	8½
Hogs—Live, per 100 lbs	3 00	@	3 40
Dressed	10	@	11

THE QUEEN SPEAKS.

Liliuokalani Makes Her First Plea for Hawaii.

The Hawaiians, She Says, Detest the Annexation Idea.

A lengthy statement by Liliuokalani, the deposed Queen of Hawaii, has just been made public, which is the first statement which the ex-Queen has made for publication since the overthrow of the monarchy on the islands. She states at the outset:

"I had resolved to maintain absolute silence throughout the negotiations, believing that the question would be settled on its political merits alone, but I am forced from my retreat by the slanders and cruel calumnies uttered against my person and character by those who are believed on account of their diplomatic position, and who know better than they speak. I do not mean to refute their utterances. I am a Queen."

The ex-Queen then refers to her recent attempt to promulgate a new constitution and reviews a number of facts, which, she claims, led her to take this step. Among other things she says:

"Shortly after my accession I made a tour of the islands. Nothing could be more affecting than the loyalty of my people. But from every side petitions kept pouring in imploring me to give a new constitution. They contained thousands of signatures, the names of those from all classes who felt that by the existing constitution the natives were deprived of their just and inalienable rights. I would not deprive one white man of one legitimate right, but under this constitution any newly-arrived white man without interest or intention of residence is placed as a voter over the heads of thousands of my subjects, to whom God has given these islands and no other home. Besides, Hawaii is dear to the Hawaiian as America is dear to its people."

Liliuokalani next refers to United States Minister Stevens as follows: "The position taken by the present American Minister has been constantly unfriendly and quarrelsome. The address he delivered to me on my accession would lead me to suppose that he considered an American protectorate established at that day. It was a lecture and not an expression of seasonable sentiment. I did think it a most inconsiderate speech. Not one of the other representatives chose my coronation day as an occasion for threats and penalties.

"At the time certain men were being prosecuted for rebellion and treason Mr. Stevens delivered his Decoration Day speech. He ridiculed the political trials. He drew comparisons most unfavorable to Hawaii; he sneered at royalty, speaking of monarch-cursed countries, and the question seriously presented itself to the minds of many people if this speech did not constitute a glaring infraction of the duties and courtesy pertaining to the representative of a foreign power."

The ex-Queen closes her statement as follows: "The Queen of Hawaii raises her solemn note of protest. Hawaiians detest the very thought of annexation. It is not antagonism as yet to the United States, but it is the overwhelming grief with which our native eyes shall behold any flag surmounting our fair shores, except that one which is associated indelibly with the memories of our glorious past—glorious not in might and battle, but in the noble efforts of our Nation to clothe itself with the fair robe of enlightenment, religion and commerce."

DEATH IN A CYCLONE.

Barnett Station, Miss., Wrecked by a Storm.

A cyclone struck Barnett Station, Miss., a few nights ago, wrecking every building in the place and killing fourteen persons and injuring twenty others. The family of Daniel Barnett, eight in number, were instantly killed.

The cyclone struck Marion at about five o'clock in the afternoon, traveling around the southwest to northeast. It is described by eye witnesses as a whirling ball of fire and traveled in a zig-zag course. The main track was three hundred yards wide, and everything in that track was swept away, wreckage of houses being scattered for miles along its course. That the loss of life is not greater is the one thing wonderful.

Mrs. Burton Meadows, seventy years old, and her daughter, Miss Myra Meadows, were killed instantly.

After destroying Marion the cyclone cut a swath through the swamp until reaching Good Hope Church, two miles east, which it wrecked, also destroying four settlements of colored cabins.

SUICIDE OF JULIA HALL.

The Young Woman Who Was Twice Lost Puts an End to Her Life.

Miss Julia Hall, of New Canaan, Conn., daughter of Russell Hall, a banker of that town, committed suicide by throwing herself in front of a locomotive on the Connecticut Valley division of the New York, New Haven and Hartford road. She was instantly killed and her body was frightfully mangled.

Miss Hall was recently sent to the insane asylum at Middletown, Conn., from New Canaan, and was the young woman who created so much excitement last November by wandering away from home. She disappeared twice and on both occasions hosts of men in the neighborhood of her home turned out to search the woods for her. On the fatal morning she was out walking in the grounds with an attendant. Suddenly she started for the railroad track, and before the attendant could stop her, Miss Hall threw herself in front of a fast approaching train.

THEIR LAST MEETING.

How Mr. Harrison Took Leave of His Cabinet Members.

The last meeting of Mr. Harrison's Cabinet took place at the usual hour on the day before Mr. Cleveland's inauguration. All of the members were present, and at the conclusion of a half hour's conference the President arose and thanked them for the loyal support they had always given him, and said he attributed much of the success of his Administration to their wise counsels, faithful services, and devotion to the country's highest good. He thanked them for the personal good will they bore him, and wished each one happiness and success in all their undertakings. He then shook hands with each in turn, and in a voice which betrayed emotion bade them good-by.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

THE BROOKLYN DIVINE'S SUNDAY SERMON.

Subject: "Crossing the Jordan." (Delivered at Detroit, Mich.)

TEXT: *"And the priests that bare the ark of the covenant of the Lord stood firm on dry ground in the midst of the Jordan, and all the Israelites passed over on dry ground, until all the people were passed clean over Jordan."*—Joshua iii., 17.

Washington crossed the Delaware when crossing was pronounced impossible, but he did it by boat. Xerxes crossed the Hellespont with 2,000,000 men, but he did it by bridge. The Israelites crossed the Red Sea, but the same orchestra that celebrated the deliverance of the one army sounded the strangulation of the other. This Jordanic passage differs from all. There was no sacrifice of human life—not so much as the loss of a linchpin. The vanguard of the host, made up of priests, advanced until they put their foot at the brim of the river, when immediately the streets of Jerusalem were no more dry land than the bed of that river. It was as if all the water had been drawn off, and then the dampness had been soaked up with a sponge, and then by a towel the road had been wiped dry.

Yonder goes a great army of Israelites—the hosts in uniform. Following them the wives, the children, the flocks, the herds. The people look up at the crystalline wall of the Jordan as they pass and think what an awful disaster would come to them if before they got to the opposite bank of that Ajalon wall that wall should fall on them. And the thought makes the mothers hug their children close to their hearts as they swiften their pace. Quick, now! Get them all up on the banks—the armed warriors, the wives and children, flocks and herds, and let this wonderful Jordanic passage be completed forever.

Sitting on the shelved limestone, I look off upon that Jordan where Joshua crossed under the triumphal arch of the rainbow woven out of the spray; the river which afterwards became the baptistry where Christ was sprinkled or plunged; the river where the ax—the borrowed ax—miraculously swam at the prophet's order; the river illustrious in the history of the world for heroic faith and omnipotent deliverance and typical of scenes yet to transpire in your life and mine—scenes enough to make us, from the sole of the foot to the crown of the head, tingle with infinite gladness.

Standing on the scene of that affrighted, fugitive river Jordan, I learn for myself and for you, first, that obstacles, when they are touched, vanish. The text says that when these priests came down and touched the water—the edge of the water with their feet—the water parted. They did not wade in chin deep or waist deep or knee deep or ankle deep, but as soon as their feet touched the water it vanished. And it makes me think that almost all the obstacles of life need only be approached in order to be conquered. Difficulties but touched vanish. It is the trouble, the difficulty, the obstacle far in the distance, that seems so huge and tremendous.

The apostles Paul and John seemed to dislike cross dogs, for the apostle Paul tells us in Philippians, "Beware of dogs," and John seems to shut the gate of heaven against all the canine species when he says, "Without are dogs." But I have been told that when those animals are furious, if they come at you, if you will keep your eye on them and advance upon them they will retreat. Whether that be so or not I cannot tell, but I do know that the vast majority of the misfortunes and trials and disasters of your life that hounds your steps, if you can only get your eye on them, and keep your eye on them, and advance upon them, and cry, "Begone," they will slink and cower.

There is a beautiful tradition among the American Indians that Manitou, was traveling in the invisible world, and one day he came to a barrier of brambles and sharp thorns which forbade his going on, and there was a wild beast glaring at him from the thicket, but as he determined to go on his way he did pursue it, and those brambles were found to be only phantoms, and that beast was found to be a powerless ghost, and the impassible river that forbade him rushing to embrace the Yaratilda proved to be only a phantom river.

Well, my friends, the fact is there are a great many things that look terrible across our pathway, which, when we advance upon them, are only the phantoms, only the apparitions, only the delusions of life. Difficulties touched are conquered. Put your feet into the brim of the water, and Jordan retreats. You sometimes see a great duty to perform. It is a very disagreeable duty. You say, "I can't go through it; I haven't the courage, I haven't the intelligence, to go through it." Advance upon it, Jordan will vanish.

I always sigh before I begin to preach at the greatness of the undertaking, but as soon as I start it becomes to me an exhilaration. And any duty undertaken with a confident spirit becomes a pleasure, and the higher the duty the higher the pleasure. Difficulties touched are conquered. There are a great many people who are afraid of death in the future. Good John Livingston once, on a sloop coming from Elizabethport to New York, was dreadfully frightened because he thought he was going to be drowned as a sudden gust came up. People were surprised at him. If any man in all the world was ready to die, it was good John Livingston.

So there are now a great many good people who shudder in passing a graveyard, and they hardly dare think of Canaan because of the Jordan that intervenes. But once they are down on a sick bed, then all their fears are gone—the waters of death dashing on the beach are like the mellow voice of ocean shells—they smell of the blossoms of the tree of life. The music of the heavenly choirs comes stealing over the waters, and to cross now is only a pleasant sail. How long the boat is coming! Come, Lord Jesus, come quickly. Christ the Priest advances ahead, and the dying Christian goes over dry shod on coral beds and flowers of heaven and paths of pearl.

> Oh, could we make our doubts remove—
> These gloomy doubts that rise—
> And view the Canaan that we love
> With unbeclouded eyes!
>
> Could we but climb where Moses stood
> And view the landscape o'er,
> Not Jordan's stream nor death's cold flood
> Could fright us from the shore.

Again, this Jordanic passage teaches me the completeness of everything that God does. When God put an invisible dam across Jordan, and it was halted, it would have been natural, you would have supposed, for the water to have overflowed the region all around about, and that great devastation would have taken place, but when God put the dam in front of the river He put a dam on the other side of the river, so that, according to the text, the water halted and reared and stood there and not overflowing the surrounding country. Oh, the completeness of everything that God does!

One would have thought that, if the waters of the Jordan had dropped until they were only two or three feet deep, the Israelites might have marched through it and have come up on the other bank with their clothes saturated and their garments like those of men coming ashore from shipwreck, and that would have been as wonderful a deliverance, but God does something better than that. When the priests' feet touched the waters of Jordan and they were drawn off, they might have thought there would have been a bed of mud and slime through which the army should pass.

Draw off the waters of the Hudson or the Ohio, and there would be a good many days, and perhaps many weeks, before the sediment would dry up, and yet here in an instant, immediately, God provides a path through the depths of Jordan. It is so dry the passengers do not even get their feet damp. Oh, the completeness of everything that God does! Does He make a universe? It is a perfect clock, running ever since it was wound up, the fixed stars the pivots, the constellations the intermoving wheels, and ponderous laws the weights and mighty swinging pendulum, the stars in the great dome of night striking the midnight, and the sun, with brazen tongue, tolling the hour of noon.

The wildest comet has a chain of law that it cannot break. The thistle down flying before the schoolboy's breath is controlled by the same law that controls the sun and the planets. The rosebush in your window is governed by the same principle that governs the tree of the universe on which the stars are ripening fruits, and on which God will one day put His hand and shake down the fruits—a perfect universe. No astronomy has ever proposed an amendment.

If God makes a Bible, it is a complete Bible. Standing amid the dreadful and delightful truths, you seem to be in the midst of an orchestra where the wailings over sins, and the rejoicings over pardon, and the martial strains of victory make the chorus like an anthem of eternity. This book seems to you the ocean of truth, on every wave of which Christ walks—sometimes in the darkness of prophecy, again in the splendors with which He walks on Galilee. In this book apostle answers to prophet, Paul to Isaiah, Revelation to Genesis—glorious light, turning midnight sorrow into the midnoon joy, dispersing every flog, hushing every tempest. Take this book; it is the kiss of God upon the soul of lost man. Perfect Bible, complete Bible! No man has ever proposed any improvement.

God provided a Saviour. He is a complete Saviour—God-man—divinity and humanity united in the same person. He set up the starry pillars of the universe and the towers of light. He planted the cedars and the heavenly Lebanon. He struck out of the rock the rivers of life, singing under the trees, singing under the thrones. He quarried the sardonyx and crystal and the topaz of the heavenly wall. He put down the jasper for the foundation and heaped up the amethyst for the capital and swung the 12 gates which are 12 pearls. In one instant He thought out a universe, and yet He became a child crying for His mother, feeling along the sides of the manger, learning to walk.

Omnipotence sheathed in the muscle and flesh of a child's arm; omniscience strung in the optic nerve of a child's eye: infinite love beating in a child's heart; a great God appearing in the form of a child 1 year old, 5 years old, 15 years old. While all the heavens were ascribing to Him glory and honor and power on earth, men said, "Who is this fellow?" While all the heavenly hosts, with folded wing about their faces, bowed down before Him crying, "Holy, holy," on earth, they denounced Him as a blasphemer and a sot. Rocked in a boat on Gennesaret, and yet He it is that undirkel the lightning from the storm cloud and dismasted Lebanon of its forests and holds the five oceans on the tip of His finger as the leaf holds the raindrop.

Oh, the complete Saviour, rubbing His hand over the place where we have the pain, yet the stars of heaven the adorning gems of His right hand. Holding us in His arms when we take our last view of our dead. Sitting down with us on the tombstone, and while we plant roses there He planting consolation in our heart, every chapter a stalk, every verse a stem, every word a rose. A complete Saviour, a complete Bible, a complete universe, a complete Jordanic passage. Everything that God does is complete.

Again, I learn from this Jordanic passage that between us and every Canaan of success and prosperity there is a river that must be passed. "Oh, how I would like to have some of those grapes on the other side!" said some of the Israelites to Joshua. "Well," says Joshua, "why don't you cross over and get them?" There is a river of difficulty between us and everything that is worth knowing. That which costs nothing is worth nothing.

God didn't intend this world for an easy parlor, through which we are to be drawn in a rocking chair, but we are to work our passage, climb masts, fight battles, scale mountains and ford rivers. God makes everything valuable difficult to get at, for the same reason that He put the gold down in the mine and the pearl clear down in the sea—to make us dig and dive for them. We acknowledge this principle in worldly things; oh, that we were only wise enough to acknowledge it in religious things!

You have scores of illustrations under your own observation where men have had the hardest lot and been trodden under foot, and yet after awhile had it easy. Now their homes blossom and bloom with pictures, and carpets that made foreign looms laugh now embrace their feet; the summer winds lift the tapestry about the window gorgeous enough for a Turkish sultan; impatient steeds paw and neigh at the door, their carriages moving through the sea of New York life a very wave of splendor.

Who is it? Why, it is a boy who came to New York with a dollar in his pocket and all his estate slung over his shoulder in a cotton handkerchief. All that silver on the dancing span is petrified sweat drops; that beautiful dress is the faded calico over which God put His hand of perfection, turning it to Turkish satin or Italian silk; those diamonds are the tears which suffering frozo as they fell. Oh, there is a river of difficulty between us and every earthly achievement. You know that. You admit that.

You know this is so with regard to the acquisition of knowledge. The ancients used to say that Vulcan struck Jupiter on the head and the goddess of wisdom jumped out, illustrating the truth that wisdom comes by hard knocks. There was a river of difficulty between Shakespeare, the boy, holding the horse at the door of the London theatre, and that Shakespeare, the great dramatist, winning the applause of all audiences by his tragedies. There was a river between Benjamin Franklin, with a loaf of bread under his arm, walking the streets of Philadelphia, and that same Benjamin Franklin, the philosopher, just outside of Boston flying a kite in the thunder-storm.

An idler was cured of his bad habit by looking through the window, night after night, at a man who seemed sitting at his desk turning off one sheet of writing after another until almost the dawn of the morning. The man sitting there writing until morning was industrious Walter Scott; the man who looked at him through the window was Lockhart, his illustrious biographer afterward. Lord Mansfield, pursued by the press and by the populace, because of a certain line of duty, went on to discharge the duty, and while the mob were around him demanding the taking of his life he shook his fist in the face of the mob and said, "Sirs, when one's last end comes, it cannot come too soon if he falls in defense of law and the liberty of his country."

And so there is, my friends, a tug, a tussle, a trial, a push, an anxiety, through which every man must go before he comes to worldly success and worldly achievement. You admit it. Now be wise enough to apply it in religion. Eminent Christian character is only gained by the Jordanic passage, no man just happened to get good.

Why does that man know so much about the Scriptures? He was studying the Bible while you were reading a novel. He was on fire with the sublimities of the Bible while you were sound asleep; by tug, tussle, pushing and running in the Christian life that man got so strong for God; in a hundred Solferinos he learned how to fight; in a hundred shipwrecks he learned how to swim. Tears over sin, tears over Zion's desolation, tears over the impenitent, tears over the graves made, are the Jordan which that man had passed. Sorrow pales the cheek, and fades the eye, and wrinkles the brow, and withers the hands. There are mourning garments in the wardrobe, and there are deaths in every family record; all around are the relics of the dead.

The Christian has passed the Red sea of trouble, and yet he thinks there is a Jordan of death between him and heaven. He comes down to that Jordan of death and thinks how many have been lost there. When Molyneux was exploring the Jordan in Palestine, he had his boats all knocked to pieces in the rapids of that river. And there are a great many men who have gone down in the river of death; the Atlantic and Pacific have not swallowed so many. It is an awful thing to make shipwrecks on the rock of ruin—masts falling, hurricanes flying, death coming, groanings in the water, moanings in the wind, thunder in the sky, while God, with the finger of lightning, writes all over the sky, "I will tread them in My wrath, and I will trample them in My fury."

The Christian comes down to this raging torrent, and he knows he must pass out, and as he comes toward the time his breath gets shorter, and his last breath leaves him as he steps into the stream, and no sooner does he touch the stream than it is parted, and he goes through dry shod, while all the waters wave their plumes, crying: "O death, where is thy sting? O grave, where is thy victory?" God shall wipe away all tears from their eyes, and there shall be no more weeping, and there shall be no more death.

Some of your children have already gone up the other bank. You let them down on this side of the bank; they will be on the other bank to help you up with supernatural strength. The other morning at my table, all my family present, I thought to myself how pleasant it would be if I could put all in a boat and then go in with them, and we could pull across the river to the next world and be there altogether. No family parting, no gloomy obsequies. It wouldn't take five minutes to go from bank to bank, and then in that better world to be together forever. Wouldn't it be pleasant for you to take all your family into that blessed country if you could all go together?

I remember my mother in her dying hour said to my father, "Father, wouldn't it be pleasant if we could all go together?" But we cannot all go together. We must go one by one, and we must be grateful if we get there at all. What a heaven it will be if we have all our families there to look around and see all the children are present! You would rather have them all there, and you go with bare brow forever, than that one should be missing to complete the garlands of heaven for your coronal. The Lord God of Joshua gave them a safe Jordanic passage.

Even children will go through dry shod. Those of us who were brought up in the country remember, when the summer was coming on in our boyhood days, we always longed for the day when we were to go barefooted, and after teasing our mothers in regard to it for a good while, and they consented, we remember the delicious sensation of the cool grass when we put our uncovered foot on it.

And the time will come when these shoes we wear now, lest we be cut of the sharp places of this world, shall be taken off, and with unsandled foot we will step into the bed of the river; with feet untrammeled, free from pain and fatigue, we will gain that last journey, when, with one foot in the bed of the river and the other foot on the other bank, we struggle upward. That will be heaven. Oh, I pray for all my dear people a safe Jordanic passage! That is what the dying Christian husband felt when he said: "How the candle flickers, Nellie! Put it out. I shall sleep well to-night and wake in the morning."

One word or comfort on this subject for all the bereaved. You see, our departed friends have not been submerged, have not been swamped in the waters. They have only crossed over. These Israelites were just as thoroughly alive on the western banks of the Jordan as they had been on the eastern banks of the Jordan, and our departed Christian friends have only crossed over—not sick, not dead, not exhausted, not extinguished, not blotted out, but with healthier respiration, and stouter pulses, and keener eyesight, and better prospects—crossed over, their sins, their physical and mental disquiet, all left clear this side, an eternally flowing, impassable obstacle between them and all human and satanic pursuit. Crossed over! Oh, I shake hands of congratulation with all the bereaved in the consideration that our departed Christian friends are safe!

Why was there so much joy in certain circles in New York when people heard from the friends who were on board that belated steamer? It was feared that vessel had gone to the bottom of the sea, and when the friends on this side heard that the steamer had arrived safely in Liverpool, had we not a right to congratulate the people in New York that their friends had got safely across? And is it not right this morning that I congratulate you that your departed friends are safe on the shore of heaven? Would you have them back again? Would you have those old parents back again? You know how hard it was sometimes for them to get their breath in the stifled atmosphere of the summer. Would you have them back in this weather? Didn't they use their brain long enough? Would you have your children back again? Would you have them take the risks of temptation which throng every human pathway? Would you have them cross the Jordan three times? In addition to crossing it already, cross it again to greet you now and then cross back afterward? For certainly you would not want to keep them forever out of heaven.

> Pause and weep, not for the frost from pain,
> But that the sign of love would bring them back again.

I ask a question, and there seems to come back the answer in heavenly echo: "What, will you never be sick again?" "Never—sick—again."—"What, will you never be tired again?" "Never—tired—again." "What, will you never weep again?" "Never—weep—again." "What, will you never die again?" "Never—die—again."

Oh, ye army of departed kindred, we hail you from bank to bank! Wait for us when the Jordan of death shall part for us. Come down and meet us half way between the willowed banks of earth and the palm groves of heaven. May our great High Priest go ahead of us, and with bruised feet touch the water, and then shall be fulfilled the word of my text, "All Israel went over on dry ground until all the people were gone clean through Jordan."

If I ask you what shall be the glad hymn of this morning, I think there would be a thousand voices that would choose the same hymn—the hymn that illumines so many death chambers—the hymn that has been the parting hymn in many an instance—the old hymn:

> On Jordan's stormy banks I stand
> And cast a wistful eye
> To Canaan's fair and happy land,
> Where my possessions lie.
> Oh, the transporting, rapturous scene
> That rises on my sight!
> Sweet fields arrayed in living green,
> And rivers of delight.

SCIENTIFIC SCRAPS.

There are 60,000 telephones in London.

Austria announces an electric locomotive which is to travel 125 miles an hour.

Mercury expands and contracts more than any metal and is therefore generally used in thermometers.

For damp climates a telephone wire of an aluminum bronze core, with a copper bronze envelope, is recommended.

For a light brick for interior use experiments are to be made with a mixture of clay, sand and sawdust, first molding the brick, then burning the sawdust out.

Scientists find that the earth is twenty-one million years old by examining the strata or layers of trees and animals formed in rocks and in the great beds of coal, which were vast forests at one time.

Coal loses considerable both in weight and quality of exposure to the weather. According to a German experimenter, anthracite and cannel suffer least, but ordinary bituminous coal depriciates nearly one-third in weight and nearly one-half in gas-making quality after a long exposure.

An ordinary photograph may be made luminous in the dark by a very simple process. Take white mount, coat it with starch paste, and sprinkle the paste with luminous powder. This done, make the silver print as transparent as possible, by coating the back with castor oil, and affix it to the mount. The effect is said to be quite satisfactory.

The reduced rainfall in Southern Peru is, according to A. E. Douglass of the Harvard Observatory at Arequipa, due to the rapid elevation of the ridge of the Andes in recent geologic times. Remains of an enormous glacial system have been found, and the only condition necessary for the production of glaciers in this day is heavy precipitation.

Certain varieties of the oyster are very sensitive to extreme cold and the recent severe frost so seriously threatened the 20,000,000 oysters stored for the winter in the ponds at Hayling Island, that for several days a steam engine was employed to keep the ponds thawed and supplied with water, and large coal and coke fires were kept burning night and day upon the banks.

It seems rather incredible to speak of the candle power of the search lights as in the millions and hundreds of millions, but this is warranted by facts. The lamp itself does not give a very high candle power when measured in any one direction, but when a magnifying lens is used, which collects all the light, as it were, and throws it in one direction, the intensity of the light is enormously increased.

A High-Priced Pianist.

The time of Paderewski, the famous pianist, seems to hang heavily on his hands. He spends many idle hours, for instance, playing pool at the Windsor Hotel. A millionaire society man, who frequently met the pianist there, invited him to an afternoon tea, which the wealthy man's wife was to give the next day. The pianist rather coldly referred his intended host to his agent at Chickering Hall. When the agent was seen the first question he asked was: "I suppose Mrs. V. will expect Paderewski to play?"

"I suppose so."

"Then M. Paderewski will accept your invitation as an engagement?"

"Oh, very well, if you prefer to put it that way," returned the millionaire. "What are the terms?"

"Three thousand dollars for one piece, and Mr. Paderewski will consent to a single encore!"

The terms were not accepted. It appears that M. Paderewski is really making so much money that he does not abate his terms one iota, even when tea and New York's most exclusive society are thrown in.—[New York Press.

SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR MARCH 19.

Lesson Text: "Timely Admonitions," Prov. xxiii., 15-23—Golden Text: Eph. v., 18—Commentary.

Note: A Missionary Lesson has also been suggested for this date. Title, "Gods That Men Make," Isaiah xliv.; 9-20. Rev. Mr. Stearns has prepared his commentary in the Lesson Helper for this lesson.

9. "They that make a graven image are all of them vanity, and their delectable things shall not profit." Jehovah will yet be known in all the world, and in so far as we by word and deed make known that Jesus is Jehovah, the only true God and only Saviour, we have the missionary spirit. Israel was God's chosen people to be His witnesses, but idols were witnesses unto themselves that they were vanity. Compare verse 8 with this verse. Those who know not God may worship vanity, but the people of God are to worship Him in spirit and in truth.

10. "Who hath formed a god or molten a graven image that is profitable for nothing?" Surely only those who are blind and foolish, and God has pronounced a woe upon all such (Hab. ii., 18, 19). Israel, His own people, He commanded not to worship graven images (Ex. xx., 4, 5), and yet they forsook Him and did the very thing He commanded them not to do. He has commanded us to be His witnesses in the power of His Holy Spirit (Acts i., 8), telling us of old that His work cannot be done by might or wisdom of man, but only by His Spirit (Zech. iv., 6), yet we, like Israel, turn from Him and think more of men and money than of Him.

11. "Behold, all his fellows shall be ashamed; and the workmen, they are of men." Nothing but shame and confusion can attend those who turn from God to men, for without God nothing can be done (John xv., 5). Real work that will stand must be God working in us to will and to do of His good pleasure; all else will come to naught. "The loftiness of man shall be bowed down, and the haughtiness of men shall be made low, and the Lord alone shall be exalted."

12. "He is hungry and his strength faileth; he drinketh no water and is faint." This is the smith who with fire and hammer and tongs fashioned the metal of the image to be worshiped, but his god which his hands make cannot strengthen him nor give him drink. Contrast the true God, who giveth power to the faint and to them that have no might. He increaseth strength. He pours water upon him that is thirsty and floods upon the dry ground (Isa. xl., 29; xliv., 3).

13. "The carpenter maketh it after the figure of a man, according to the beauty of a man, that it may remain in the house." A wooden man, made by a man, and yet worshiped as a god—and there are lots of them in the world still. We profess to know a man, who was also a carpenter, and at the same time true God—God manifest in the flesh; who died for us and rose again from the dead and is now at the right hand of God, truly God and truly man, having all power. If we do really know Him as our own Saviour and God, then He lives in our bodies as His abode, and being in the house He cannot be hid; but how is it He is so little seen?

14. "He heweth him down cedars; he planteth an ash, and the rain doth nourish it." He uses trees which the true God makes to grow, and which are nourished by rain from heaven, but knows nothing of trees of righteousness, the planting of the Lord, that He might be glorified (Isa. lxi., 3). And why? Because the men who ought to be like trees planted by the rivers of water, bringing forth fruit in season, are forsaking the only fountain and turning away from God (Ps. i., 3; Jer. ii., 13).

15. "He maketh it a graven image and falleth down thereto." The same wood with which he warms himself and bakes his bread he worships as his god. He does not know who gives him life and breath and all things, and seems not to have heard of the God who fed Israel for forty years with bread from heaven. Jesus says to us that He is the Bread of Life which came down from heaven, and that He gives Himself, for the life of the world (John vi., 5).

16. "He eateth flesh, he roasteth roast and is satisfied." Meat and drink and the nourishment of his animal life are all he cares for. He lives like the brute beasts, like those to-day who say they have no time for church and religion; they must earn a living, and think that things of heaven are only for those who are sick and dying, or aged people and little children.

17. "And the residue thereof he maketh a god, and worshipeth it, and prayeth unto it." Are we reading of South Sea islanders or of people from the heart of Africa, who know no better? No, we are reading of people near to Israel, and of many in Israel, that Nation which God exalted above all Nations, that through them He might be known, and this tells how they had fallen. But wait, O church of God, ere you condemn them. Israel became an empty vine and brought forth fruit unto himself (Hos. x., 1). What are you doing with your entertainments and lectures and fine music and works of men's hearts and hands, bowing down to these things and to people of culture and influence, instead of bowing to God alone.

18. "They have not known nor understood, for He hath shut their eyes that they cannot see." The greatest thing on earth is the knowledge of God; it is better than all earthly wisdom or riches or might (Jer. ix., 23, 24). Jesus said, "This is life eternal, to know Thee, the only true God, and Jesus Christ, whom Thou hast sent" (John xvii., 3). And Paul counted all things but loss for the excellency of the knowledge of Jesus Christ (Phil. iii., 8). Because Israel deliberately and willfully turned away from her God He therefore shut her eyes and hardened her heart. Compare Isa. vi., 9, 10; Math, xiii., 13.

19. "And none considereth in his heart." No one seemed to have sense enough to say, Here is wood of which I make a fire to warm me, and bake my bread, and roast my meat, and the rest I worship as a god, falling down to the stock of a tree. When once men turn away from the word of God, they are ready to believe any delusion, and they will find plenty (II Thess. ii., 10-12).

20. "He feedeth on ashes, a deceived heart hath turned him aside that he can not deliver his soul." If we heed not promptly and only the word of God, satan will continually deceive us and give us ashes for bread. See how the church is deceived today, fancying that she is Israel, and that her mission is to convert the world, and that she has plenty of time to do it in. See how the people follow those who destroy the Word, and leaven their food till it seems as if the whole was leavened already. Let us turn eyes and heart[illegible]cting till His enem[illegible]o!" (Heb. x., 1[illegible]ve to make [illegible]ost His co[illegible]nd preach[illegible]en shall [illegible] alwa[illegible]

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE, - - Editor & Proprietor.

THE ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR,.....$1.00
SIX MONTHS,.....50
THREE MONTHS,.....25

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa. as second-class matter.

MOUNT UNION.

David Cassidy and family will remove to Altoona in the near future.

The spring-like weather of the past few days has brought an abundance of mud to town.

Chas. Galbraith, of this place, who is employed on the railroad, is home on a short vacation.

Dr. Jno. R. Hunter, of Philadelphia, spent Sunday in town, the guest of the family of Dr. W. A. Hunter.

Albert Etnier, of Tyrone, and Edward Stratford, who is a student at Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa., are visiting in town.

John Roberts is getting the materials in readiness to build an addition to his property on Market street, occupied by Jas. Hayes.

J. Fred. Stratford, well known to the people of this place, who recently removed to Altoona, was in town on Thursday last.

Chas. B. Stevens, of the merchant tailoring firm of Goldsmith & Stevens, McConnellsburg, Pa., was in town on business on Saturday last.

Those in this place who are anxious to show their fidelity to Uncle Sam by managing the postoffice, are busy securing signatures to their petitions.

George Schmittle will begin the manufacture of brooms in this place in a short time. George understands his business and we predict success for him.

Rev. C. L. Benscoter, the popular pastor of the M. E. church of this place, preached his farewell sermon to a large and appreciative congregation on Sunday evening last.

Prof. Pearl E. Taylor, principal of the McVeytown schools, was a visitor in town Wednesday last. An epidemic of measles is in that town, necessitating the closing of the schools for an indefinite period.

The trestling of the bridge at this place, which was being put in place rapidly in anticipation of the big "Krupp" gun, destined for the World's Fair, coming this way, was washed out by the high water on Friday morning last.

Colonel J. Harry Shaver, of the Loyal Legion, celebrated his fiftieth birthday at his residence in this place a few days ago in a manner befitting the occasion. The colonel was the recipient of many hearty congratulations on the occasion.

Harry Miller, the youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. George Miller, who reside about three-quarters of a mile east of town, died on Friday night last, after a lingering illness brought about by heart trouble, aged 29 years, 10 months and 15 days. The funeral took place on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock P. M., from the M. E. church, Rev. C. L. Benscoter conducting the services. His parents, several brothers, sister, a wife and two small children survive him. The remains were interred in the Odd Fellows' cemetery.

MILL CREEK.

Mr. Ricketts and family from Lewistown were the guests of Mr. Colobine on Sunday.

Misses Annie and Mollie Fultz, of Allensville, are spending a week visiting friends here.

Samuel Fultz, of Ohio, started westward to-day after spending the winter with friends in this county.

The funeral of Mrs. Wm. Craig, an aged lady of Barree, who formerly resided at Mill Creek, took place here on Sunday morning. Rev. Strayer officiated.

Rev. Dingman, of the Lutheran church, preached to a large congregation on Sunday. He has closed two successful revivals up to this time. We do not know whether he will hold a meeting here or not.

The attempt to organize a singing cl[illegible]s was not successful, [illegible]een names but [illegible] him. We [illegible]abruptly [illegible]

[illegible]eek's aged and highly respected citizens, died at his home, surrounded by his children, his wife having died three years ago. His death took place on Tuesday at about 10 o'clock A. M., caused by Bright's disease. He had been in delicate health for several years, being confined to his bed most of the winter, but when death came it was peaceful. Deceased was born in Shirley township, this county, June 25, 1809, hence was aged almost 84 years. He resided there and in Cromwell township until 1863, when he took up his residence in Mill Creek, where he resided until his death. He was married to Miss Eliza Templeton and to this union seven children were born—Albert, William, Newton, Harry and Mrs. A. M. Menold being residents of this place; Mrs. David Miller, of Mapleton, and John, of Lewistown. He was a man of high Christian character, being a member of the Presbyterian church. The funeral services were conducted at the house by Rev. Campbell on Thursday at 2 o'clock. The remains were followed to their last resting place by a large number of friends.

SALTILLO.

Wm. Smyers is on the sick list.

Boden Giffin still continues quite sick with pneumonia.

A. K. Green's house in Upper Saltillo is nearing completion.

James Lightner occupied the Baptist pulpit last Sunday night.

The town council met last night to attend to special business.

Miss. Mary Uttley and Miss Boring, of Huntingdon, are visiting Saltillo.

The little son of Mrs. Jennie Cobert is somewhat improved although quite sick with pneumonia.

B. W. Beck is again confined to his room quite indisposed. His many friends wish him a speedy recovery.

Oscar Henderson, of Altoona, was called home on Monday on account of the sickness and death of his sister.

Rev. J. D. R. Strayer is expected to preach to his former congregation in the Baptist church at an early date.

The family of T. R. Henderson thank their friends and neighbors for their kindness in their hour of bereavement.

Miss Bridenstine, of Wells valley, expects to open a dressmaking establishment at this place shortly. We wish her success.

James Lightner is erecting a new house on Uttley street and is rapidly pushing the same to completion so he can move by April 1st.

Numa Heaton and Katie Henderson, of Cassville, were in Saltillo on Saturday on the sad mission of attending the funeral of their cousin, Beulah B. Henderson.

Beulah B. Henderson, youngest daughter of T. R. Henderson, died last Wednesday morning at 6.55 o'clock A. M., aged 8 years and 15 days. She was sick only eight days, dying on the morning of the ninth day. Pneumonia was the immediate cause of her death. She was a child of uncommon promise and had been busy for over two weeks previous to her death reading the Bible and the Bible story entitled, "First Steps for Little Feet." Her deathbed was one of angelic sweetness and resignation. She called her parents, brothers and sisters to kiss her good bye, as she said she was going to die. After the sad farewells had been taken she exclaimed, "Oh, the rnshing light! I see my angel brother! The angels, the angels have come to carry me home. Good bye, all!" She then sang a verse of a hymn with tones and intonations that were not of earth, placed her little hands together and repeated the Lord's Prayer, when her sweet young spirit soared to the God who gave it. The funeral sermon was preached by Rev. Ott in the M. E. church. The Sunday school class to which Beulah belonged wore white badges and marched to the grave in a body, being led by their Sunday school teacher, Mrs. Ross Hildebrand. The pall bearers were Misses Ella Grove, Blanche Drake, Alice Barber, Ola Fisher, Jesse Hilliard and Minnie Stake. Her vacant chair in the Sunday school room is draped in white and the precious angel is now swelling the glorious songs of the redeemed with the angels in Heaven.

Farewell, sweet soul, farewell!
Thou would'st not come to earth;
Thou would'st not change thy robes of light
For earthly robes of care.
No more thy precious form I'll see,
No more thy loving head shall lie
Upon my loving breast.
I ask thy precious face to meet
Thy mother on the way
And safely guide me home.

LATTA GROVE.

Mrs. Wm. Smith returned recently from her visit to Altoona.

Master Isaac Querry made a visit with his teacher to Springfield last Saturday and Sunday.

There is a protracted meeting conducted by Rev. Woodward in progress at the U. B. church in this valley. There have been four conversions thus far, and several are yet at the altar.

The fifth month of the Latta Grove school closed March 9th. Following is the report: Males, 16; females 10; total, 26; per cent of attendance, 92. Those who missed no time: Frank Dell, Ora Querry, Edna Smith, Gertie Querry, Bertha Dell. Visitors, 5.

Wesley Hanawalt, accompanied by Allison Wible, made a visit to Miss R. B. Smith's school also the Washington and Garfield schools in Smith valley one day last week. Mr. Hanawalt is a director in Cass district. He is taking quite an interest in the schools in this district. The people will do well to keep him in office, as directors too often don't take proper interest in the schools.

CALVIN.

Muddy roads.

Moving time is drawing near.

Christian Pheasant lost a valuable horse recently.

The Sabbath school at this place will be reorganized next Sunday.

The spelling bee at Calvin school house last Tuesday evening proved quite a success.

Miss Emma Glasgow is home again after a two weeks' vacation at Newburg, the guest of her sister.

Ephraim Wright is visible on our streets again. He, with many others, can say, "I'm not afraid of the mumps."

The sociable at the residence of Adam Dell on Thursday evening was well attended. All present enjoyed themselves very much.

Following is the report of the Calvin school for last month: Whole number in attendance, 24; average attendance, 17; per cent. of attendance, 74. Bertha Coder and Ada Glasgow missed no time. Visitors, 15.

Fruit Trees.

I will furnish fruit trees during the month of April at Mapleton or my residence as follows: Apple trees from 5 to 7 feet, 12 cents each; in lots of fifty and upwards, 11 cents each. Peach trees from 4 to 6 feet, 10 cents each; in lots of fifty and upwards, 9 cents each. These trees are first-class and warranted by a nursery firm of good reputation to be true to name.

Orders may be left with G. W. Wright at Mapleton. A. W. WRIGHT,
Colfax, Pa.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

(Estate of Jonathan K. Green, deceased.)

The undersigned will expose to public sale on the premises on

Saturday, March 25, 1893,

at 1 o'clock P. M. of said day, all that certain FARM and TRACT OF LAND situate in Clay township, Huntingdon county, Pa., bounded on the north by lands of A. M. Drake, on the east by lands of Geo. W. Cohill, on the south by lands of Geo. W. Cohill and John M. Drake, and on the west by lands of John F. Meminger, containing 33 ACRES, more or less, about 20 acres of which are cleared and under cultivation, having thereon a good LOG DWELLING HOUSE, log stable and necessary outbuildings. Also, excellent fruit and a LIMESTONE QUARRY.

TERMS:—10 per cent. of purchase money to be paid when property is knocked down, 23½ per cent. when sale is confirmed, and the residue in two equal annual payments thereafter, to be secured by the judgments of the purchaser. JOHN M. DRAKE,
Administrator.

Saltillo, Pa., March 4, 1893.

New Millinery.

New Hats
New Bonnets
Babys Hats
and Caps.

I have a full line of seasonable Millinery,
DRY GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES
AND LADIES'
AND CHILDREN'S
UNDERWEAR,
ETC., ETC.

Mrs. M. E. Evans.

MARKET STREET, - MAPLETON DEPOT,

Memorial History
OF
James G. Blaine.

Going like a prairie fire.
Nothing like it ever known.
The greatest selling book of the Country.

Agents are wild with enthusiasm and making from $10 to $20 per day. We have the best book and allow agents the best terms.

Authors, James P. Boyd, A. M. and Hon. John Russell Young.

FINELY ILLUSTRATED.

Cloth, only $1.50. Morocco, $2.
Send 10c. for postage on
FREE OUTFIT.

Send *to day* and you will make money fast.

S. I. BELL & CO.,
639, 641 and 643 N. Broad St., Philadelphia.

OYSTERS!
OYSTERS!

In connection with my famous Oysters and Restaurant, after March 6th, I will keep

BREAD,
PIES,
CAKES,
ETC.,

kept in a first class bakery. Baked by M. Fowler, of Philadelphia, who is well known in this section of the State.

Fancy Cakes baked to order for Weddings, Parties, Etc. Stores supplied on short notice.

G. W. FISHER,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

HELP YOURSELF!

I mean for you to come during the month of FEBRUARY and reward yourself with the GRAT BARGAINS I have to offer you at my Continued

Reduction Sale.

This sale will run all through my entire line of Ladies' Dress Goods, Flannels, Canton Flannels, Blankets, Underwear, Rugs, Gloves, Boots, and Shoes, Rubber Goods of all kinds and style. I have many Bargains all through my entire line.

FOOTWEAR:

Ladies' Gum Shoes 25cts. pe pair, worth 35cts. Men's Heavy Buckle Arctics for 98cts. worth $1.25, Men's Heavy Leather Boots for $1.47, worth $2.00; all other goods proportionately cheap.

FLANNELS:

One word about Canton Flannels. I have still a very heavy stock and they must go. So we cut our 12½c. Canton to 10c. Our 10c. Canton to 8c. Our 8c. to 7c. and so on down.

This Sale I will continue during the ENTIRE MONTH or possibly longer, as I desire Every Person to avail themselves of this opportunity.

I will also have a cheap line of CALICOS, MUSLINS and GINGHAMS during the Month.

Yours Truly,

E. E. McMEEN,

(Successor to D. Y. Swayne)

Opera House Block, Huntingdon.

Huntingdon Car Works Sold
AND
500 MEN AND WOMEN WANTED

to see the invoice of goods and new prices
AT
Lynn's NOVELTY Store.

Now is the time to get your
Embroideries and White Goods.

Our line larger and better than ever. We have added a new line of FANCY AND STAPLE
DRESS GOODS

quality way up and prices way down. Window Shades, Poles and Lace and Chenille Curtains. Poles comple 18c. and curtains up to $8.00 per prir. Our
SHOE

department has been increased by a larger stock and cut down prices by buying direct from the factory. In men's furnishing goods we are again stocked up. Taking our whole stock right through we can save you 25cts. on the dollar. Why? Because we buy and sell for cash. We canafford to sell for less profit, acting on the principle that it is more profitable to make four quick sales at 15 per cent. profit than two slow sales at 25 per cent. We simply invite you to our store and let our goods and prices talk for themselves.

D. S. LYNN,

OPPOSITE OPERA HOUSE, - - - HUNTINGDON, PA.

HUNTINGDON PLANING MILL,
FRITCHEY BROS., Proprietors.

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

Sash, Doors, Shutters, Blinds, Frames, Flooring,
SIDING, SAWED AND TURNED BALUSTERS, MOULDING,

Porticos, Hardwood Finish, Scroll and Turned Work, and dealers in Bill and Frame Lumber, Southern Yellow Pine and Yellow Poplar, Western White Pine, Shingles, Lath, Pickets, Fencing, etc., in fact everything pertaining to a first-class Mill and Lumber Yard.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., March 15, 1893.

LOCAL NOTES.

—Blank leases for sale at this office.

—A cow should always be milked on the udder side.

—Pointed remarks by Jersey mosquitoes will soon be in order.

—Irvin Wilkey, of Bellwood, was a Sunday visitor to Mapleton.

—L. S. Wible and wife, of Huntingdon, were Sunday visitors to Mapleton.

—Opossums are the only animals that make a more elaborate toilet than cats.

—The Central Pennsylvania M. E. conference convenes at Bellefonte today.

—No Cuban fears yellow fever, yet the mere mention of pneumonia makes him pale.

—Miss Emma Wilson, of Altoona, is enjoying a visit to parents and friends in this place.

—Rev. D. H. Campbell will preach in the Presbyterian church next Sunday morning.

—A Camden barber displays a sign, "Shoes shined by music. A shave in the same manner."

—FOR SALE.—Hemlock lumber, 2x3, 2x5, 6x8, and inch boards, in large or small quantities. H. H. SWOPE.

—William Gurd, of Rees Tannery, West Virginia, spent last week among friends and former neighbors in Mapleton.

—FOUND.—A red shoulder scarf. The owner may receive same by calling at W. H. Mounts' residence on Reservoir street.

—Miss Martha Stine, of Toledo, Ohio, and Mrs. Sarah Dunmire, of McVeytown,, were guests of W. H. Rex's family last week.

—A mink got into Samuel Decker's hen house in Hare's valley last Thursday night and killed twenty-four hens and a rooster.

—Associate Judge Daniel Rhoads, of Centre county, died at his home in Bellefonte last Saturday morning. He was in his 72d year.

W. W. Wright and family, of Altoona, arrived in Mapleton yesterday evening and will spend a few days among friends in this vicinity.

—The meteorological editor of a Mississippi paper, in describing the weather one day recently, said the "soughing rain sozzled and sizzled."

—A. G. Ewing & Son, Mount Union, have western cleaned clover seed, timothy seed, oats, flour and feed for sale at lowest market prices.

—Rev. M. L. Smith preached his farewell sermon in the M. E. church last Sunday evening. He expects to start for conference to-morrow.

—For rent—A dwelling house in Union township about 2 miles north of town. For further particulars address W. T. Boring, Mapleton Depot, Pa.

—W. H. Mounts has leased his blacksmith shop and tools to Edwin Benny, of Big Run, Jefferson county. The latter will take charge about April 1st.

—MUSICAL COLLEGE.—The Spring Term opens May 1st, in Vocal and Instrumental Music. For catalogues address Henry B. Moyer, Freeburg, Pa.

—Mrs. Marshall Yocum has been in a critical condition for the past couple of weeks with inflammation of the stomach. At this writing she is somewhat improved.

—The *Semi-Weekly News* last week entered upon its twentieth volume. The *News* is an excellent paper and we hope to see it pass at least another score of years under its present management.

—Last Saturday morning the equipment of the Johnstown Passenger Railway Company's plant was almost destroyed by fire, the stables and twenty-five of the twenty-eight cars being consumed.

—Everything in nature indulges in amusement. The lightning plays, the wind whistles, the thunder rolls, the snow flies, the waves leap and the fields smile. Even the buds shoot and the rivers run.

—Ella Gertrude, a ten-weeks old daughter of H. A. and Amanda Green, of Altoona, died last Wednesday, of catarrhal pneumonia. The remains were brought to Mapleton on Thursday and Friday afternoon were interred in the cemetery at the U. B. church. The bereaved parents have the sympathy of many friends in this place.

—Cards are out announcing the marriage of Mr. Will Wright and Miss Marjorie Greenland, both of Trough Creek valley, which happy event will be celebrated this evening at the residence of the bride's parents.

—Mr. Blair, of the Phillips Glass Co., will be in Mapleton to-day to look after the interests of the company here. Their works, which have been idle for some months past, will be put in operation again in the near future.

—Abraham Irvin, a track watchman, while walking on the track between Petersburg and Barree last Friday night, was struck by a train and instantly killed. He was aged 61 years and leaves a wife and nine children.

—Atlantic express east last Friday morning struck and killed a fox a short distance east of town. John A. Brumbaugh secured the animal and skinned it, and will have the skin stuffed and mounted. Strange to say the skin was not broken.

—The Crescent Oil Company's pipe line was blown up with dynamite about three miles west of Saltillo on Sunday night. Before the line walkers discovered the break several thousand barrels of oil had escaped, completely saturating acres of ground.

—The ladies' aid society of the U. B. church will hold an ice cream and oyster festival at the residence of Marshall Truax next Friday and Saturday evenings. A quilt, several cakes and other articles will be disposed of. A liberal patronage is solicited.

—C. B. Stevens, of the firm of Goldsmith & Stevens, merchant tailors, McConnellsburg, spent a portions of last week in Mapleton and did considerable business. Charlie is an energetic young man and his friends here greet him gladly on his semi-annual trips.

—W. C. No. 59, P. O. S. of A., of this place, has enjoyed a reputation as an organizing Camp and quite a number of Camps in this and other states owe their origin to No. 59. The order has gained a foothold in several counties through the efforts of Mapleton members. Another county is added to its record. W. B. Stone has organized a Camp at Ethel Landing, Beaver county, and will shortly organize others in the new field. Success.

—The *Oklahoma Hawk*, of March 1st contains an elaborate pen picture of the city of Stillwater and its professional and business men. Among the latter we find an extensive account of the firm of A. W. Swope & Son, natives of this county. Mr. Swope was for several years engaged in business at Orbisonia and from 1885 to 1887 inclusive was treasurer of Huntingdon county. We are pleased to note that the firm is doing an extensive business in the new territory.

—That old established cough remedy, Downs' Elixir, still more than holds its own in the public estimation, despite sharp and active competition. It is a "home remedy" and in this locality needs no words of praise from us, so well and favorably known is it. It is the standard remedy for coughs, colds and all throat troubles, with great numbers of our people, and their continued use and unsolicited recommendation of it speaks volumes in its favor.—*Burlington, Vt., Free Press, January* 26, 1882.

—Ex-Postmaster General Wanamaker says that the popularity of the Columbian postage stamps is best attested by the financial results attending their issue. During January, 1892, at 103 first-class offices the sale of stamps amounted to $1,870,493, while in January of this year the amount was $2,254,476, of which $1,708,666 were of the Columbian. The people, from their own choice, have bought three of the new to one of the old stamps and the total increase of sales for the month was a fraction more than twenty per cent.

—From a recent number of *Looking Ahead*, the journal of the Louisiana public school teachers' association, we observe that our Huntingdon county boys are stamping their abilities on that section of the Union. Prof. R. L. Himes, formerly of Mill Creek, has been chosen one of the vice presidents of the association; Prof. B. S. Landis, formerly of Shirley township is a member of the state executive committee, and Prof. D. B. Showalter, formerly of Dudley, occupies a responsible position on the legislative committee. It is a pleasure to note that these young men by their abilities and indomitable energy are forging ahead. They merit their success.

Miss Ida Lillie Rosensteel.

The ITEM of last week mentioned the fact that a message had been received here announcing the death of Miss Lillie Rosensteel, her last sickness being of but four days duration, at the home of her parents in Huntingdon, West Virginia. Since then we are in receipt of the following, being a portion of the remarks of her pastor, Rev. Robinson, of the U. B. church, at her funeral:

Ida Lillie Rosensteel, daughter of H. F. and Annie E. Rosensteel, was born November 13, 1873, and died March 2, 1893, aged 19 years, 3 months and 16 days. From childhood she was afflicted but not until about the age of 12 years did it assume the form of epilepsy. From this time she was a constant sufferer of the severest convulsions.

In her youth, though afflicted, she took great interest in her studies and was a lover of Sabbath school, and often expressed a desire to join the church, which feeling she retained unto the last, when in her most conscious hours.

Her disease being such as to injure her mind, she was not conscious of much of her suffering, yet poor Lillie has endured a world of conscious suffering, but amid it all she was never known to complain. She desired so much to be well, and always prayed and asked others to pray that she might be like her sister. When told there was coming a time when she would be well she could not comprehend it, but would say, "Can that be so?" and would rejoice in the fact.

Lillie has gone from us, but thanks be to God she has not gone among strangers. While she will not have a mother's care and a mother's love, yet she will have the care of Jesus. He, Who is the greatest physician in the universe; He, Who never lost a case. The worst disease went at His bidding. Earthly physicians tried and failed. No little time and money was spent to cure her and all resulted in a failure. But thank God we know Lillie is well and in her right mind now. Simply at his word the convulsions had to give way.

Yes, Lillie is gone from us, but it is only going home—to Father's house, the mansion Jesus went away to prepare. True, you will miss her. You will not have the care, you will not have her great love, that which you prized so much. She will not be here to continually remind you of your religious duties, but she will be a bright jewel in heaven to draw you on to God. Heaven is nearer to you to-day and more attractive than ever before. How you will long to meet her when she can converse intelligently with you. Then weep not bereft friends for "Lillie is caught up unto God and to His throne." May you say like one of old, "The Lord has given the Lord has taken away, blessed be the name of the Lord." May her pure, innocent life ever be a model for yours, and may you love Lillie's God unto the last.

Sale Register.

FRIDAY, March 10, Lucy W. Heaton will offer at public sale at her residence in Cassville, 2 bedroom suits, cook stove, heating stoves, extension table, center table, cupboard, hanging lamp, dishes, large copper kettle, carpets, sewing machine, chairs, kettles, wheelbarrow, plows, hay, straw, etc. Also, the well-known "Speer Mansion," 104 feet in length, containing 20 rooms, and 6½ acres of land in the borough of Cassville, will be offered. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock P. M.

WEDNESDAY, March 15, J. G. Hicks, at his residence in Mill Creek, will offer at public sale 1 horse, 2 cows, 1 yearling calf, 1 one-horse wagon, 1 one-horse sled, 1 cart, bedsteads, chairs, tables, stands, desk, cupboards, lounge, bedroom stove, cook stove, double-heating coal burner, cultivator, buggy harness, work harness, etc. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock P. M.

WEDNESDAY, March 22, Peter Fry, at his residence in Mapleton, will offer at public sale 1 horse, 1 buggy pole, 1 metal-soled sled, plow, wagon hoister, wagon bed and ladders, 2-horse wagon, 2 sets buggy harness, set Yankee harness, check lines, bridles, collars, 1 buggy, two sleighs, bedsteads, doubles trees, chains, shovels, etc. Sale to commence at 1 P.M.

A Little Girl's Experience in a Lighthouse.

Mr. and Mrs. Loren Trescott are keepers of the Gov. Lighthouse at Sand Beach, Mich., and are blessed with a danghter, four years old. Last April she was taken down with Measles, followed with a dreadful Cough and turning into a Fever. Doctors at home and at Detroit treated her, but in vain, she grew worse rapidly, until she was a mere "handful of bones." Then she tried Dr. King's New Discovery and after the use of two and a half bottles, was completely cured. They say Dr. King's New Discovery is worth its weight in gold, yet you may get a trial bottle free at B. O'Connor & Sons and T. M. Logans

What Can We Do to Prevent the Granting of License in Our County the Present Year?

For the last two years we have been using all the means the law evidently intended for our protection, by filing remonstrances largely signed by the best people of our county, against each and every application for liquor license in the county. But the Court took no account of them whatever. Now what more can we do? To remonstrate again as the Court stands to-day, would seem worse than folly.

It may be that the license law means something else when it says that the Court shall hear remonstrances as well as the applications for license, and in all cases shall grant or refuse the same according to the number and character of the petitioners for and against such license. We say these words may mean something else. But we do know that the Court has the discretionary power without the people remonstrating at all, to refuse any and all licenses, and there would be no appeal from its decision.

In petitioning to the Court for protection in this matter, we felt that we were making no unreasonable request, but only asking for such protection as the law would seem to entitle us to.

We think the law was never intended to punish the innocent but to protect them, that they should look to the Court as a friend and not an enemy, yet we can scarcely think of a worse punishment than for a Christian family to have a saloon opened up at their door, and in just this way, some of our Christian people are punished to-day.

It grieves us to see so many of our young men, and old ones too, going down to drunkenness and ruin by having the tempting saloon placed in their pathway by the very power that should protect them.

Now as we have exhausted all earthly means within our power to arrest this tide of iniquity, without avail, we would call upon all the Christian people in the county, of every name and denomination, to unite with us in carrying our case up to God in prayer, that He will deliver us from the great curse of licensed saloons.

To this end we would ask Ministers all over the county, to co-operate with us in this movement by appointing a union prayer-meeting in their places of worship Monday night, March 20th.

Let us have the largest Union prayer-meeting ever held in the county. As the granting of license is not mandatory, but discretional with the Court, and if granted can only be a temporary benefit to the few who receive it while all others will be injured.

Then let our united prayers to God be that He may so touch the hearts of our judges, that they will be lead to use their discretion for the good of all by refusing all licenses in the county, and thus deliver us from an impending calamity. W. C. T. A.

Reformatory Notes.

From Record of March 11.

Population, 377.

Last consecutive number, 1100.

The hospital contains three patients.

Six head of cattle were received this week.

No. 572 received his final discharge on Monday.

Chaplain Forgeus is suffering with a severe cold.

The carpenters have placed doors on the basement of the new brush shop.

The Board of Managers held their regular monthly meeting yesterday.

No. 15 was released on expiration of maximum sentence on Monday last.

Clearfield county increased our population by sending in an inmate on Thursday.

Assistant Clerk Mulvihill spent Sunday at his former home in Dudley, this county.

Officer Fetterhoof was off duty several days last week on account of the illness and death of a daughter.

Officer J. H. Nale, teacher in one of the schools at this institution, has been off duty several days on account of sickness.

Elmer Roop, who formerly had charge of the printing office in this institution, paid us a short visit yesterday morning.

The sewer connected with the boiler house and machine shop is stopped up, and at this writing the obstruction has not been removed.

The shirt factory shipped 139 dozen shirts this week and received orders for 124 dozen.

On Thursday afternoon a number of selections were given by the band and choir in the chapel, together with a vocal solo by No. 903 and a trombone solo by No. 418, in the presence of friends and kindred of the General Superintendent, who were here on the pleasant duty of congratulating Mr. and Mrs. Patton on the anniversary of their marriage.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by B. O'Connor & Sons.

Special - REDUCTION Sale!

OF RUBBER BOOTS,

Beginning this day and continuing till the entire stock is closed out—at COST.

Men's, Boys', Youths', Children's', Ladies' and Misses', heavy and light weight.

We have also a full and comeplete line of

General Merchandise

at bottom figures. In fact, we have many Odds and Ends of different lines of goods that we will move at a bargain to the purchaser. All kinds of

Country Produce

takenin exchange for goods at highest market price.

Thanking one and all for past patronage, and soliciting a continuance of the same in the future, I remain,

Respectfully Yours,

A. B. Gillam.

Examine Yocum's

SCHOOL SHOES

Before Buying.

It is the Most Complete Shoe In the Market.

Geo W. Yocum,

Hazlett Block. 402 Penn St.,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

B. F. GODARD,

—DEALER IN—

Stoves and Stove Repairs.

PHOSPHATE & FERTILIZERS,

Your Patronage Solicited

Mapleton Depot, Pa.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

THE United States flag was hoisted to the flagstaff of the American line steamship the Paris, in New York Harbor, and at that moment the big ocean greyhound was declared an American vessel. The steamship was formerly the City of Paris.

THE New York Central has bought the New York and Northern Railroad from J. Pierpont Morgan.

JULIUS STICH, of Stich Brothers, wholesale hatters of New York City, committed suicide by shooting himself, and his firm failed with liabilities of $175,000.

AN earthquake was felt in New York City. The disturbance was confined chiefly to the western side of the island, above Fourteenth street. Little damage was done excepting to people's nerves.

GENERAL THOMAS T. ECKERT, Vice-President and General Manager of the Western Union Telegraph Company, has been elected at New York City to succeed the late Doctor Norvin Green as President of the company.

MARGARET FOX KANE, the youngest of the once celebrated Fox sisters, through whose agency the "Rochester rappings," or spiritualistic manifestations were developed, died a few days ago in Brooklyn, N. Y., in great poverty.

AN act was introduced in the Rhode Island General Assembly at Providence to incorporate a crinoline factory in the Blackstone Valley. It caused a good deal of amusement in both houses, but it was passed without objection.

REV. DOCTOR ANDREW P. PEABODY, for fifty years connected with the faculty of Harvard College, died at Cambridge, Mass., a few mornings ago.

South and West.

AT Lexington, Neb., President Harry Temple, of the First National Bank, and wife were made fatally ill, the result of eating poison which their child playfully placed on meat that was afterward eaten by the parents.

L. E. FORD was hanged at Magnolia, Miss., for the murder of City Marshal R. M. Clay, of Macomb City.

EMMET DALTON, the Coffeyville (Kan.) bank robber, has been sent to prison for life.

APPLICATION was made at Indianapolis Ind., for a receiver for the "Monon" road.

THE railroads entering Chicago, Ill., decided to grant no raise of wages to their switchmen.

THE Grand Jury at Atlanta, Ga., indicted for murder Julia Force, who recently killed her two sisters.

THE City Council of Chicago, Ill., passed an ordinance that no building shall be over 130 feet—or ten stories—high.

FLOODS are destroying property along the Boat River, in Wisconsin. Floods in the Illinois and Fox Rivers are damaging farm lands along their banks.

MRS. EDGAR WOODS and four children attempted to cross Cedar Creek at Glenn's Ford, Ga., and were drowned.

SHERMAN ARP, convicted of the murder of William Pogue, near Cedar Bluff, Cherokee County, was executed at Montgomery, Ala.

Washington.

SECRETARY CARLISLE, when he assumed charge of the Treasury Department, had on hand $1,250,000 of free gold and a net balance of $25,500,000, of which $11,500,000 is in National bank depositories and $11,000,000 in subsidiary coin and $500,000 in minor coins.

MEMBERS of President Cleveland's Cabinet (save Secretary Gresham who was sworn in the the day before) were inducted into office at the State Department. For the first time in the history of the Government the heads of the departments assembled in the diplomatic parlor and together took the oath of office.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY SOLEY, of the Navy, tendered his resignation to Secretary Herbert.

PRINCESS KALULANI arrived at Washington, and has taken a suite of apartments at the Arlington Hotel. She is accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Theodore H. Davies and Miss Davies, Mr. Davies's private secretary, and a French maid.

SECRETARY OF STATE GRESHAM received at the department the Diplomatic Corps. Nearly 100 members attended and were introduced to the new Secretary.

SECRETARY CARLISLE authorized the announcement that he would exercise all the power and discretion vested in him to uphold the credit of the Government and to maintain the parity of gold and silver.

SECRETARY CARLISLE received offers from Chicago bankers to exchange $3,000,000 of gold for a like amount of small Treasury notes of the denomination of $5, $10 and $20. Intimations were made that the amount of small notes that will be needed will reach $10,000,000, for which gold will be paid.

THE first Postmaster given office under the new Administration was Newton A. Hamilton, who was appointed Postmaster at Elora, Lincoln County, Tenn.

Foreign.

A LARGE party of prominent men were present at a lunch given on board the New York on her arrival in Southampton, England, to celebrate the formation of the American line of steamships, Minister Lincoln responding to a toast to President Cleveland.

TWO revolutions are now in progress in Honduras and two leaders are fighting their way to the Presidency of that Republic, President Leiva having been forced to abdicate.

THE opponents of Home Rule for Ireland were successful in the Parliamentary election at Grimsby, Mr. Heneage, Unionist, being chosen over Mr. Josse, Liberal.

THE peasantry at Gonashiza, Servia, rose against the authorities and seized the municipal building, but were dislodged by troops. Ten were killed and seven wounded.

LICHTENWARTH, a village of eleven hundred inhabitants, in Lower Austria, was swept by a terrific thunderstorm. Twelve houses were struck and burned. Five persons were struck dead in the streets and seven perished in burning buildings.

THE prospect of annexation has raised the prices of real estate and caused great enthusiasm in Hawaii.

A MOVEMENT is on foot to secure space at Jackson Park, Chicago, for two bicycle tracks, with attendants to receive and check the wheels, for which the charges will be small. Many wheelmen all over the country who want to bring their bicycles along will be glad to hear of this.

STOCK raisers may find something pleasant in the statement that during the last year the exports were valued at $35,000,000. This seem extraordinarily large, when we learn that in 1889 the exports were only $16,600,000.

LATER NEWS.

JAMES W. HYATT, who was Treasurer of the United Stated in Mr. Cleveland's former administration, died at his home in Norwalk, Conn. He was born in 1837.

THE vaults of the United States Mint in Philadelphia, Penn., hold the largest amount of bar silver ever stored in one place in the United States. The quantity is 110,000,000 ounces, or fully enough, with the usual alloy, to make no less than 150,000,000 silver dollars.

AFTER weathering severe hurricanes and cyclones which have been sweeping the Atlantic, the English steamship Wells City lost herself in the fog, missed Sandy Hook and went ashore on the dangerous beach off Seabright, N. J. The passengers were landed with the breeches buoy by the lifesavers.

THE Rapid Transit Commissioners adopted a plan for the extension of the elevated railroad system in New York City.

THE New Jersey Legislature adjourned sine die; a bill was introduced in both houses and rushed to passage, prohibiting racing in December, January and February.

THE California State Legislature, at Sacramento, passed through both houses a resolution to submit to the people a constitutional amendment removing the capital to San Jose, providing the latter city shall deed to the State ten acres of land and a bonus of $1,000,000.

A BATTLE occurred just before daylight in Oakland, Cal., between two policemen and two burglars, in which burglar William Gilmour was shot dead and Policeman W. B. Cashin was mortally wounded.

THE United States Treasury situation continues to improve from day to day, and from this time on the Department will be in a position to take only the more advantageous offers of gold. Offers of $100,000 in gold were received from Pittsburg, Penn.; $100,000 from Peoria, Ill., and $500,000 from the Helena (Montana) Associated Banks.

THE falling off in the exportation of breadstuffs from the United States continues. According to report of the Bureau of Statistics the total exports for last month were $12,982,000, as against $28,850,000 in the corresponding month of 1892, when the demand was so great on account of a partial failure of the European crops.

ROBERT T. LINCOLN, the American Minister, and Mrs. Lincoln, by special invitation, dined with Queen Victoria.

IN the Panama trial at Paris there were sensational disclosures by M. Andrieux and Mme. Cottu; M. Bourgeois, French Minister of Justice, has resigned; Paris was at that time in a ferment.

SHOT HIS SWEETHEART.

Double Crime of a Jealous Lover at Quincy, Mass.

Jealousy and unrequited love were the causes of a probable murder and a suicide at Quincy, Mass., the principals in the tragedy being Mary Victoria Lafave, aged eighteen years, and Joseph Massey, aged about thirty. The girl had been to 8 o'clock mass at St. John's Church, and was returning home unattended. Massey, who had been waiting for her, followed her down Elm street toward her home. A score or more other persons returning from church were also behind her. When the young woman had reached a point opposite the entrance to the old Miller estate, Massey stepped up near her, and without any warning, drew a revolver and fired three shots at her in rapid succession.

The whole affair came so suddenly upon the eye witnesses that they were for a moment apparently paralyzed, and paid no attention to Massey. He turned and had walked leisurely 200 feet when the crowd which had gathered shouted: "Stop that man! He has shot a girl!" Several men started for him, but before he could be overtaken he placed the revolver, which he still held in his hand, to his head and fired, the ball entering just above and back of the right ear. Without a word he fell over on a bank of snow, dying in about ten minutes.

WORLD'S FAIR TROUBLE.

Control of the Premium Fund Turned Over to the Women's Board.

There is considerable excitement among World's Fair people in Washington. By a remarkable mistake in writing the final draft of the World's Fair appropriation the Women's Board is given absolute control of the $570,000 for all World's Fair premiums and awards, and also, it would seem, the entire power to appoint all jurors, male and female.

In short, by an error, the entire system of granting premiums at the World's Fair is turned over by Congress to women.

The error came about by the clerk writing the words "Lady Managers" in the wrong blank space.

GERMANS VICTORIOUS.

Natives in East Africa Sustain a Severe Defeat.

Advices from East Africa state that the German troops have won an important victory over the hostile natives at Untangwira. The German force was composed of white soldiers and native levies. The hostile natives made a stubborn resistance, but were defeated after a severe conflict with heavy loss.

The German loss included a German sergeant named Eittel and ten of the native soldiers killed and Lieutenant Bother wounded. The defeat has caused general consternation among the hostile natives, and it is believed will go far toward suppressing resistence to German authority.

THE consolidation of returns of comparative crop to the Agricultural Department at Washington makes the following State percentages for cotton: Virginia, fifty-five per cent.; North Carolina, seventy-three; South Carolina, seventy-five; Georgia, seventy-four; Florida, sixty; Alabama, sixty-five; Mississippi, sixty; Louisiana, fifty-five; Texas, eighty-four; Arkansas, fifty-eight; Tennessee, sixty-three. General average, 69.2.

Ideal Life of the Coffee Planter.

"Coffee planters in Gautemala have a double way of making money," said Carl F. Ebberle, of Philadelphia, at the National. "In the first place they have all grown rich during recent years because of the high price of the bean and the decline of the Brazilian coffee plantations upon the abolition of the monarchy. A very great impetus was given to coffee culture in Central America, and now there is very little good coffee land in Guatemala that is not cultivated, but there is plenty of land in Nicaragua.

"It costs about nine or ten cents per pound to land coffee in the New York, London or Amsterdam markets. When it sells from fifteen to thirty cents the enormous profit is plain. The rich planters spend their winters in Paris or London. There are millions of German capital invested in coffee, and the Germans practically control the trade. American interests are small. In all large cities in Mexico and Central America are seen big German commission houses and retail stores.

"The coffee planters are paid for their product in gold. They pay their hands and other expenses on their plantations in silver. As their own silver money is worth about sixty-four cents on the dollar it is easy to see what it means to them when exchange is thirty-six cents. The life of a coffee planter is an ideal one when once established, for the plantations are at an elevation usually of over 3000 feet above the sea in the mountains and the climate is delightful. The profits from large plantations, and most of them are good sized, are princely and the planters are enabled to travel where they will, for people will drink coffee and as long as the trees are kept in bearing the return is certain. It takes large capital, however, to embark in the business, since you must expend large sums and wait four years before there is a substantial return."—Washington Star.

The New Bread.

Attention is called to the new method of making bread of superior lightness, fineness and wholesomeness without yeast, a receipt for which is given elsewhere in this paper. Even the best bread makers will be interested in this. To every reader who will try this, and write the result to the Royal Baking Powder Co., 106 Wall street, New York, that company will send in return, free, a copy of the most practical and useful cook book, containing one thousand receipts for all kinds of cooking, yet published. Mention this paper.

There are in foreign lands, American missionaries, their wives and assistants to the following number: Presbyterians, 1817; Baptists, 1860; Congregationalists, 2980; Methodists, 3783.

Charles, Duke of Orleans, was one of the earliest known writers of valentines, or poetical amorous addresses for the day.

The two bridges of Xerxes had 366 and 314 boats respectively.

Hood's Cures

My Health is Solid

As a Duck's Foot in the Mud

Cured of Gravel and Indigestion by Hood's Sarsaparilla

Mr. Frederick Earnfred
Chicago, Illinois.

"I want to say that I have been **made a new man** by Hood's Sarsaparilla and Hood's Pills. I was in a wretched condition and paid to one physician $42 for attendance and prescriptions, which gave me no relief. I suffered intensely from **gravel**, and think I have endured as much misery as any man from that complaint. I gave up hope of ever getting well and was only walking about to

Save Funeral Expenses.

Nothing would stay on my stomach. I began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, and found that it did me good, so I kept on till I have taken fourteen bottles, and now my health is as solid as a **duck's foot in the mud.** I shall keep Hood's Sarsaparilla in the house, as I consider it the cheapest and best medicine in the market. My indigestion is entirely cured, and all symptoms of the gravel have disappeared." FREDERICK EARNFRED, No. 64 South Carpenter Street, Chicago, Illinois.

N. B. Be sure to get Hood's and only HOOD'S.

HOOD'S Sarsaparilla CURES

Hood's Pills act easily, yet promptly and efficiently, on the liver and bowels. 25 cents.

Mince pies were known as far back as 1596 as "mutton" pies.

"Remember that in Garfield Tea you have an unfailing remedy for Indigestion, Sick Headache and every attending ill that an abused stomach can make you suffer. Every druggist sells it. 25c., 50c. and $1."

Wanted.—5000 Pale People to buy 50c. Bottles of Forestine Blood Bitters of all dealers for 25c. Gives you Strength and Vigor with the Freshness of Youth.

COUGHS AND HOARSENESS.—The irritation which induces coughing relieved by use of "*Brown's Bronchial Troches.*" Sold only in boxes

SYRUP of FIGS

ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and $1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

DELICATE WOMEN
Or Debilitated Women, should use
BRADFIELD'S FEMALE REGULATOR.

Every ingredient possesses superb Tonic properties and exerts a wonderful influence in toning up and strengthening her system, by driving through the proper channels all impurities. Health and strength guaranteed to result from its use.

"My wife, who was bedridden for eighteen months, after using *Bradfield's Female Regulator* for two months is getting well."
J. M. JOHNSON. Malvern, Ark.

BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.
Sold by Druggists at $1.00 per bottle.

RISING SUN STOVE POLISH

Do Not Be Deceived with Pastes, Enamels and Paints which stain the hands, injure the iron and burn red.
The Rising Sun Stove Polish is Brilliant, Odorless, Durable, and the consumer pays for no tin or glass package with every purchase.

25 DOSES 25c
THE GREAT TAKE THE BEST COUGH CURE. 25c 50c & $1.00
SHILOH'S CURE.

Cures Consumption, Coughs, Croup, Sore Throat. Sold by all Druggists on a Guarantee.

Garfield Tea Overcomes results of bad eating. Cures Constipation, Restores Complexion, Saves Doctors' Bills. Sample free. GARFIELD TEA CO., 319 W. 45th St., N.Y.
Cures Sick Headache

Unlike the Dutch Process
No Alkalies
—OR—
Other Chemicals
are used in the preparation of
W. BAKER & CO.'S
BreakfastCocoa

which is absolutely pure and soluble.

It has *more than three times the strength* of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is far more economical, *costing less than one cent a cup.* It is delicious, nourishing, and EASILY DIGESTED.

Sold by Grocers everywhere.

W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

PENSION JOHN W. MORRIS, Washington, D. C.
Successfully Prosecutes Claims.
Late Principal Examiner U.S. Pension Bureau.
3 yrs in last war, 15 adjudicating claims, atty since.

EVERYBODY

knows there is nothing to compare with the HARTMAN STEEL PICKET FENCE in beauty of appearance, and it almost lasts forever.

We sell more Lawn Fencing than all other manufacturers combined, because it is the

HANDSOMEST AND BEST FENCE MADE
—CHEAPER THAN WOOD—

The new HARTMAN WIRE PANEL FENCE costs less than barbed wire, and is Humane, Strong, Visible and Ornamental.

Our Steel Picket Gates, Tree and Flower Guards, and Flexible Steel Wire Door Mats are unequaled. A 40-page illustrated catalogue of

HARTMAN SPECIALTIES

mailed free on application. Mention this paper.

Works: Beaver Falls, Pa.
Branches: 102 Chamber St., New York. 508 State Street, Chicago. 51-53 South Forsyth St., Atlanta.
HARTMAN MANUFACTURING CO.

Rapid Driving.

Madame de Ujfalvy-Burton, describing her travels in Western Siberia, says that for a part of the way she and her husband drove from town to town with horses hired from the Cossacks. They were fine horses and traveled with frightful rapidity. Generally they were unaccustomed to be driven together. Only the middle one—the most docile—was harnessed before the time for starting. The others were not brought out until the driver was on his seat. When the manager of the station pronounced the word "Gato!"—ready—the carriage bounded forward. The horses tore madly on for fifteen or twenty minutes, and it was hard to tell whether they or the driver had the mastery.

On the plain it was a magnificent drive. When the horses were well started the driver let the reins hang loose and they kept up a fine pace. The driver had them well in hand and there was no danger. He calmed and guided them with wonderful skill. Honor to the Russian coachman. Only once were we in great peril. We had just left a station near the Irtish River. The road was near the precipitous river bank. Our horses started at a mad pace and the driver could not control them. They galloped straight toward the precipice that a turn in the road brought just ahead of us. I thought we were lost. M. de Ujfalvy stood on the carriage steps, revolver in hand, ready to shoot the middle horse, hoping that if he fell dead the others would halt. Some Cossacks who saw the danger rushed to us shouting, "Don't fire." One of them grasped the bridle of the middle horse and by an almost superhuman effort stopped him. It was time. We could look down into the abyss.—Manchester Times.

In several instances lately recorded missionaries have adopted the bicycle as an agent of transportation.

THE KIND THAT CURES

JOHN KIRKEY, 2ND, Massena, N. Y.

Dyspepsia for 20 Years!
TRIED EVERYTHING,
Yet 2 bottles wrought A CURE.
NO FICTION, BUT TRUTH.

DANA SARSAPARILLA CO.,
GENTS:—I have been a **great sufferer** for over **20 years** with **DYSPEPSIA.** Have tried everything I could hear of. Have also tried Physicians' prescriptions, but could obtain only temporary relief. I have been **UNABLE TO SLEEP WELL** for years owing to the disordered condition of my digestive organs.
I bought a bottle of

DANA'S SARSAPARILLA

and it **HELPED ME SO MUCH** that I bought the second. Before that was taken, my **DYSPEPSIA WAS CURED,** and **I COULD SLEEP WELL ALL NIGHT. I FEEL LIKE A NEW MAN.** Yours Resp'y,
Massena, N. Y. JOHN KIRKEY, 2nd.

To whom it may concern:—We are well acquainted with Mr. Kirkey, and **know** that he **would not make any statement that was untrue.** STEARNS & SNAITH, Druggists.
Massena, N. Y.

DANA'S LIVER AND KIDNEY PILLS are worth their weight in Gold. They are **D. D. D.'s.**—DANA'S DISEASE DESTROYERS. Try a bottle at our risk.
Dana Sarsaparilla Co., Belfast, Maine.

MEND YOUR OWN HARNESS WITH THOMSON'S SLOTTED
CLINCH RIVETS.

No tools required. Only a hammer needed to drive and clinch them easily and quickly, leaving the clinch absolutely smooth. Requiring no hole to be made in the leather nor burr for the Rivets. They are **strong, tough** and **durable.** Millions now in use. All lengths, uniform or assorted, put up in boxes.
Ask your dealer for them, or send 40c. in stamps for a box of 100, assorted sizes. Man'fd by
JUDSON L. THOMSON MFG. CO., WALTHAM, MASS.

ROOT, BARK AND BLOSSOM
The Best Stomach, Liver, Kidney and Blood Remedy. Pains in Back and Limbs, Tired, Dragged Out, Nervous Feeling, Debility and Low Vitality Quickly Cured as well as Dyspepsia, Constipation, Sleeplessness, Dizziness, Rheumatism or Catarrh. Sample Free for stamps.
AGENTS PAID WEEKLY SALARY.
$1 box two months' supply } Sent by mail or at most Drug-
50c. " one month's supply } gists. Try It and Be Well.
ROOT, BARK & BLOSSOM, Newark, N. J.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Affairs of the New Administration at Washington.

The President Makes His First Batch of Appointments.

ISAAC PUSEY GRAY.

President Cleveland sent to the United States Senate these nominations:

To be Minister to Mexico—Isaac P. Gray, of Indiana.

To be Consul-General at London—Patrick A. Collins, of Massachusetts.

To be Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General—Robert A. Maxwell, of New York.

To be Assistant Secretary of State—Josiah Quincy, of Massachusetts.

Isaac Pusey Gray is an Ohioan by birth and at present lives at Union City, Ind. He was a Republican until 1872, when he joined the Greeley movement. In 1876 he was nominated for Lieutenant-Governor of Indiana by the Democrats as a representative of the Greeley followers on the same ticket with Blue Jeans Williams, and was elected. Toward the close of his administration Governor Williams died and Mr. Gray assumed the duties of Governor of the State. In 1880 he was a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor, but was defeated by Frank Landers of Indianapolis, and put upon the ticket with him for second place. This ticket was defeated by one headed by Albert G. Porter, late Minister to Italy. Four years later Mr. Gray was nominated for Governor by the Democrats and was elected, and would have been renominated for a second term but for the fact that the Constitution of Indiana prohibited a Governor from filling two terms in succession. During the late campaign Mr. Gray was a candidate for the nomination for the Presidency, and had the delegation of his State behind him; but he withdrew.

Patrick A. Collins, of Boston, was born near Fermoy, County of Cork, Ireland, March 12, 1844; came to the United States in 1846; received a common school education; was in early life an upholsterer; read law in the Harvard Law School and in Boston, where he has practiced since his admission to the Bar in 1871; was a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives in 1838 and 1869, and of the Massachusetts Senate in 1870 and 1871; was Judge Advocate-General of Massachusetts in 1875; was elected to the Forty-eight Congress and was re-elected to the Forty-ninth Congress as a Democrat; re-elected to the Fiftieth Congress.

Robert A. Maxwell is a retired malster, of Batavia, N. Y. For twenty years he has been prominent in the politics of New York, and is recognized as a Democrat of the old school. Mr. Maxwell was one of the leading spirits in the "anti-suapper" convention, and has long been the warm, personal friend of Mr. Cleveland and Postmaster-General Bissell. About a year ago Mr. Maxwell was removed from the office of State Insurance Commissioner by Governor Flower.

Josiah Quincy is one of the politicians of the younger school who has won the confidence of President Cleveland. He is about thirty-four years of age and enjoys the distinction of being the last of the historic Quincy family, of Massachusetts. He was in charge of the literary bureau of the last campaign.

Hawaiian Treaty Withdrawn.

President Cleveland sent to the Senate a message withdrawing the Hawaiian treaty which has been pending in the Senate.

The message was short and to the point, the President simply requesting the Senate to transmit to the Executive the proposed treaty with Hawaii. The message was received without comment on the floor of the Senate.

Republican Senators regarded this action of the President as in line with the course pursued by Mr. Cleveland in withdrawing the Nicaraguan treaty sent to the Senate by Mr. Arthur in the closing days of his administration.

Democratic Senators looked upon the act from a two-fold point of view, some taking the ground that it showed Mr. Cleveland to be against annexation or American interference. Others held that he would send in another treaty more to his liking.

It was understood that the reason for the withdrawal of the treaty by President Cleveland was because he was opposed to the treaty in its present form. Whether or not he would favor the making of another treaty, and whether it would be an annexation treaty or not, could not be said on authority, but a person who had talked with the President on the subject said that another treaty would be made.

It was estimated that the President would suggest either by message or personally to Senators, that a committee be appointed to visit the Hawaiian Islands this year, during the interval between the adjournment of the special session of the Senate and the reconvention of the next Congress.

President Cleveland, heretofore, has been quite solicitous on this point, and made inquiries as to whether or not the resolution providing for such a commission had gone through. He had been apparently under the impression that it had been adopted. He learned that it had not been, but that the Senate had authority alone to provide for such a commission, probably to consist of Senators, and that the contingent fund of the Senate could be drawn on for this purpose.

Hill Calls on Cleveland.

Senator David B. Hill, of New York, a few days ago visited President Cleveland at the White House by appointment, presumably arranged by Congressman Rockwell, of New York, during a visit to Mr. Cleveland. That his visit was more than a mere perfunctory call is attested by the length of the interview—twenty minutes—and during that time Mr. Cleveland received no cards from the waiting politicians in the Cabinet room. Mr. Hill came early. The great flood of office seekers had not yet begun to flow into the White House. He passed rapidly through the hallway in the public part of the mansion into the room of Private Secretary Thurber, who evidently had been posted, for he ushered Mr. Hill into the adjoining executive office without a moment's delay.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

POPE LEO'S family is very long lived.

PORFIERIO DIAZ, JR., son of President Diaz, is an attache of the Mexican Legation at Washington.

THOUGH the Bishop of Chichester is ninety years of age, he attends to all the duties of his office without a coadjutor.

THE youngest lady in the new cabinet circle is Miss Herbert, who presides over the home of the Secretary of the Navy.

SUSAN B. ANTHONY had a warm friend in the late Justice Lamar, who was always willing to interest himself in her work.

IF you want to pronounce the surname of Richard Olney, President Cleveland's Attorney General, as he does himself, drop out the "l."

MR. OLNEY makes the sixth Attorney-General selected from the State of Massachusetts since the organization of the Government.

J. STERLING MORTON, the new Secretary of Agriculture, is said to have raised 1575 bushels of corn on a twenty-acre lot in Nebraska last year.

MRS. A. D. T. WHITNEY, the novelist, is a sister of George Francis Train, and one letter in her superfluity of initials stands for her maiden name.

MARIE VAN ZANDT, the famous prima donna, is the granddaughter of Signor Blitz, a prestidigitateur well known in his day in New York and Philadelphia.

EX-SECRETARY ELKINS has been so successful in his financial operations during the past decade that he is already spoken of as the coming "richest man in the country."

PRESIDENT BARRIOS, of Guatemala, has an American wife. It is said that she practically rules the Republic. She is the leader of all woman movements in that country.

DR. TALMAGE is dissatisfied with the big debt of the Brooklyn Tabernacle and may resign. His stated salary is $12,000, and yet he says that in three years he has received only $628.

IT is said in Berlin that the relatives of the Emperor William are trying to induce him to submit to an operation to relieve his ear trouble. The operation would consist of removing a number of small bones from the inside of the ear.

SECRETARY GRESHAM is both the premier and the father of the cabinet. He is sixty-one and the oldest man in the lot, being just a month older than Secretary Morton, who ranks next in point of age, while Hoke Smith and Dan Lamont are the babies.

COLONEL ALEXANDER C. BOSKIN, Lieutenant-Governor of Montana, is paralyzed from the waist down, and has not walked for many years. The Colonel is an able lawyer and held many positions of trust while Montana was a Territory. He is a forcible speaker, and his invalid's chair is a familiar sight on the political platforms of the State.

AT the news stands in Italian cities the published sermons of Padre Agostino sell more readily than novels. Wherever Agostino appears as a preacher stenographers take down his discourses, and they are sold in pamphlet editions of tens of thousands. In the pulpit the padre makes use of considerable theatrical display and his congregation frequently cheers him to the echo.

FLOODS EAST AND WEST.

Rivers and Creeks Overflowing Their Banks.

Floods caused by the melting of ice gorges have caused an immense amount of damage to property and some loss of life in many States, East and West.

From Fort Deposit, Md., comes a story of a night of anxiety followed by a day of flooded streets and houses. All day the people of the little Maryland town watched the muddy waters of the Susquehanna as they swept by, and hourly expected the river to overflow its banks and find a channel for itself through their streets. An ice gorge at Conowingo, a few miles above Port Deposit, was holding in check a great volume of waters. The breaking of this gorge was dreaded. At 2 o'clock the gorge gave way, and the flood let loose swept down, leaping the banks and spreading through Port Deposit. For a time the inhabitants did not know whether or not their town would be carried away and themselves drowned, but when the water had reached the height of eight feet in the streets and houses, it ceased to rise. The flood remained at the same height and outhouses and everything not securely fixed were swept off.

There was a general thaw in the Mohawk Valley of New York. The small streams were greatly swollen, and the river was high. In nearly every village in the valley the cellars were filled with water. The country roads were in a bad condition, and some were impassable. There was a sudden rise of the waters of Tonawanda Creek, Batavia, N. Y., and the result was an unprecedented flooding of many acres of land west of the city. The western portion of the city was under water, and nearly every cellar on the south side of West Main street was full. The Genesee River at Avon, N. Y., overflowed its banks, and on the western side the flats were completely covered with water from six to eighteen inches deep. Large cakes of ice going over the tracks made the passage of trains difficult and dangerous.

Much damage was caused by melting ice gorges in Pennsylvania along the Susquehanna, Schuylkill and Delaware rivers.

The loss of property by swollen streams was enormous in Michigan, Nebraska, Wisconsin and Minnesota.

GRAND NAVAL REVIEW.

Rendezvous in Hampton Roads April 17—Review in New York April 27.

Assistant Secretary of the Navy Soley, Admiral Gherardi and Commodore Ramsay held a conference at the Navy Department, Washington, regarding the changing of the date of the naval review.

It was decided that the rendezvous should take place in Hampton Roads, Virginia, April 17. On April 24 the fleet will sail for New York, where the review will be held on the 27th of April.

GERMANY has announced through Chancellor von Caprivi a thoroughly noncommittal attitude on the currency question.

Cooking Becoming an Art.

"It will not be many years," said Mrs. S. T. Rover, of Philadelphia, who devotes her life to gastronomical affairs, "before cooking will form as important a department in the curriculum of our girl's public and private schools as mathemathics and geography. It is in fact on a par with any of the arts, and yet is the most neglected.

"In Philadelphia, Boston and New York it is taught, as it should be, in the normal schools, due attention being given to chemistry and hygiene. The chemistry of food should be thoroughly understood, and is by high priced, trained chefs. Women must be educated in cooking, and it is to my mind much more important than the higher accomplishments."—Washington Star.

The New Bread.

ROYAL unfermented bread, made without yeast, avoiding the decomposition produced in the flour by yeast or other baking powder; peptic, palatable and most healthful; may be eaten warm and fresh without discomfort, which is not true of bread made in any other way.

Can be made only with Royal Baking Powder.

Receipt for Making One Loaf.

ONE quart flour, 1 teaspoonful salt, half a teaspoonful sugar, 2 heaping teaspoonfuls Royal Baking Powder, half medium-sized cold boiled potato, and water. Sift together thoroughly flour, salt, sugar, and baking powder; rub in the potato; add sufficient water to mix smoothly and rapidly into a stiff batter, about as soft as for pound-cake; about a pint of water to a quart of flour will be required—more or less according to the brand and quality of the flour used. Do not make a stiff dough, like yeast bread. Pour the batter into a greased pan, 4½x8 inches, and 4 inches deep, filling about half full. The loaf will rise to fill the pan when baked. Bake in very hot oven 45 minutes, placing paper over first 15 minutes baking, to prevent crusting too soon on top Bake at once. *Don't mix with milk.*

"A SUCCESS."

F. J Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., Gentlemen:—I have suffered from catarrh for about five years and have tried several remedies without relief until I commenced to use Hall's Catarrh Cure last February. I must say that it is a **A SUCCESS,** the dropping in my throat disappeared entirely after the first bottle. It increased my appetite, so that I now weigh eight pounds more than my customary weight. I have recommended it to others and all who used it have been greatly relieved and speak highly of it. One of them was in my store yesterday and expressed his wish to peddle it this winter. Will you please let me know the lowest terms you could furnish it for, as I would like to keep it in stock. Hoping to hear from you soon, I remain, Yours respectfully,

R. C. HAUSWEDELL,

Lake City, Minn.

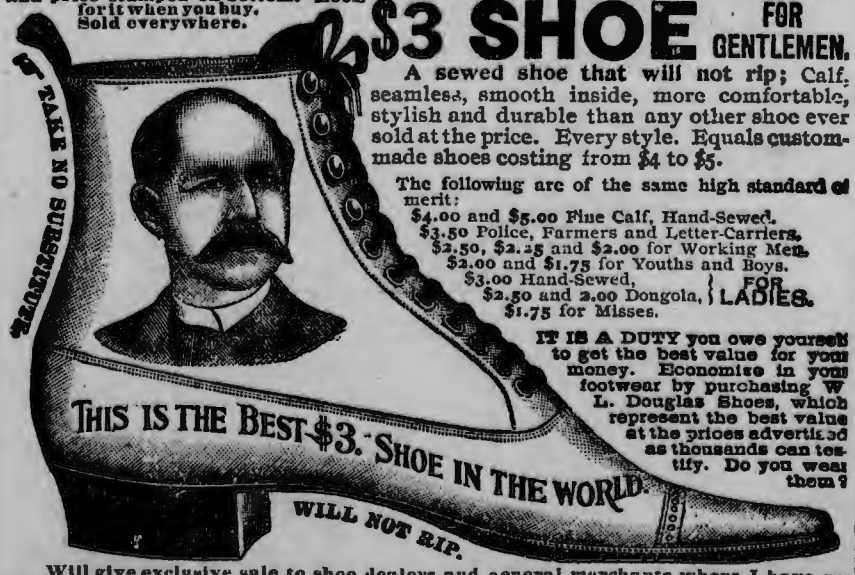
SOLD BY DRUGGISTS, 75c.

BEWARE OF FRAUD. Ask for, and insist upon having W. L. DOUGLAS SHOES. None genuine without W. L. Douglas name and price stamped on bottom. Look for it when you buy. Sold everywhere.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN.

A sewed shoe that will not rip; Calf, seamless, smooth inside, more comfortable, stylish and durable than any other shoe ever sold at the price. Every style. Equals custom-made shoes costing from $4 to $5.

The following are of the same high standard of merit:
$4.00 and $5.00 Fine Calf, Hand-Sewed.
$3.50 Police, Farmers and Letter-Carriers.
$2.50, $2.25 and $2.00 for Working Men.
$2.00 and $1.75 for Youths and Boys.
$3.00 Hand-Sewed, $2.50 and 2.00 Dongola, $1.75 for Misses. } FOR LADIES.



IT IS A DUTY you owe yourself to get the best value for your money. Economize in your footwear by purchasing W. L. Douglas Shoes, which represent the best value at the prices advertised as thousands can testify. Do you wear them?

Will give exclusive sale to shoe dealers and general merchants where I have no agents. Write for catalogue. If not for sale in your place send direct to Factory, stating kind, size and width wanted. Postage Free. W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass.

What Brings Release From Dirt and Grease? Why, Don't You Know?

SAPOLIO!

NYNU-21

BOITRE CURED SEND FOR CIRCULAR. J. N. Klein, Belleville, N. J.

OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till cured. DR. J. STEPHENS, Lebanon, Ohio

"August Flower"

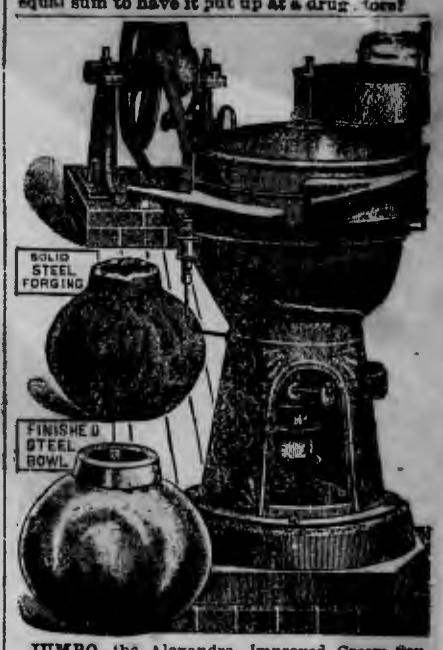
"I am ready to testify under oath that if it had not been for August Flower I should have died before this. Eight years ago I was taken sick, and suffered as no one but a dyspeptic can. I employed three of our best doctors and received no benefit. They told me that I had heart, kidney, and liver trouble. Everything I ate distressed me so that I had to throw it up. August Flower cured me. There is no medicine equal to it." LORENZO F. SLEEPER, Appleton, Maine.

PISO'S CURE FOR 25 CTS. The Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by Druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

We offer you a ready made medicine for Coughs, Bronchitis and other diseases of the Throat and Lungs. Like other so-called Patent Medicines, it is well advertised, and having merit it has attained a wide sale under the name of Piso's Cure for Consumption.

It is now a "Nostrum," though at first it was compounded after a prescription by a regular physician, with no idea that it would ever go on the market as a proprietary medicine. But after compounding that prescription over a thousand times in one year, we named it "Piso's Cure for Consumption," and began advertising it in a small way. A medicine known all over the world is the result.

Why is it not just as good as though costing fifty cents to a dollar for a prescription and an equal sum to have it put up at a drug store?



JUMBO, the Alexandra Improved Cream Separator; capacity 2300 to 4000 pounds per hour; two horse power will run it. Also new model HAND SEPARATOR for the sale of which AGENTS are WANTED in every section. Manufacturers of everything in line of machinery and supplies for butter and cheese factories. Send for catalogue. DAVIS & RANKIN BUILDING AND MFG. CO., 240 TO 254 WEST LAKE STREET, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

HOME TACKS

YOU ALWAYS NEED 'EM.

SOME INSTANCES.

You pull curtain down quick, off it comes. *You need "Home Tacks."*

Gimp gets loose on chairs, etc. *You want "Home Tacks."*

Spring cleaning—you relay carpets. *You must have "Home Tacks."*

IN ANY HOME USES FOR TACKS,

You will always find just the right sized tacks for the purpose in a box of "*Home Tacks*"—packed in six apartments—a most convenient form

Made solely by the Novelty Dept., Atlas Tack Corp'n. Warehouses.—Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Baltimore, San Francisco, Lynn. Factories.—Taunton, Mass. Fairhaven, Mass. Whitman, Mass. Duxbury, Mass. Plymouth, Mass.

HOME TACKS

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

BLOOD POISON A SPECIALTY.

If any one doubts that we can cure the most obstinate case in 20 to 60 days, let him write for particulars and investigate our reliability. Our financial backing is $500,000. When mercury, iodide potassium, sarsaparilla or Hot Springs fail, we guarantee a cure—and our Magic Cyphilene is the only thing that will cure permanently. Positive proof sent sealed, free. COOK REMEDY CO., Chicago, Ill.

MUST HAVE Agents AT ONCE. Sample Sashlock (Pat. '92) free by mail for 2c. Stamp. Immense. Unrivalled. Only good one ever invented. Beats weights. Sales unparalleled $12 a day. *Write quick.* BROWARD, Phila., Pa

Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest.

CATARRH

Sold by druggists or sent by mail. 50c. E. T. Hazeltine, Warren, Pa.

A Trip on the Alleghenies.

The writer having a friend here and there in Clearfield county, concluded to visit in that region recently and seeing some people in Houtzdale who were formerly from Huntingdon county and who have a large circle of acquaintances in parts of this county. I will submit a short letter to the readers of the ITEM.

We went to Tyrone and thence over the Clearfield railroad to Osceola, a distance of nineteen miles, and must say something of this country through which one must pass. Although it is not beautiful, and there are no buildings or farms along this ronte, yet the scenery is most picturesque, the train winding along the sides of the mountains is both thrilling and frightful. Looking to the right one can see far down over the almost perpendicular slope of the mountain. Those who traveled over this road 20 years ago would not see the forest trees which once covered most of this passage, for it has been lumbered over and swept by forest fires until there is not enough timber along the whole distance to build a house, and you can see nothing but stumps and dead trunks of trees. This is what I refer to when I spoke of it being picturesque, for we who live in the broad valley of the Blue Juniata, don't know what stumps are until we're among them. Then, too, there is the curve which one passes just before you reach the summit, which in grandeur exceeds the famous Horse Shoe Bend, and which I believe if on the P. R. R., would be more talked of than it is, for the surroundings are more grand, the curve is shorter and I believe is equally as long. The first stop after ascending the mountains, is Sandy Ridge, which is located on the summit of the mountain. Here the air is pure and real, but the houses are built after the company style, being painted a bright tar coal color without paint. The only industry in this place is a fire-brick manufactory, and as I looked at the dreary and dilapidated buildings, loafers on the store porch dirty and ragged urchins, the words of a poem written by Johnson slowly came to my mind. They are as follows:

"This mournful truth is everywhere confessed,
Slow rises worth by poverty depressed."

The next town is Osceola which has a beautiful location and seems to be a busy town. This is the place where Prof. James Elliott took up his residence as principal of the public schools, which position he filled very satisfactorily, I was told, for three years. Osceola has good streets and comfortable looking buildings. The only objection one could have to it is its numerous saloons. I waited three hours here for trains, so you see I had time to look about and see the sights.

We arrived at Houtzdale at 5.58 o'clock in the evening and was met at the station by Prof. B. F. Rinehart, who was a Huntingdon county boy. The first things which attracted my attention on arriving were sleighs and sleds passing, for when leaving the P. R. R. in the morning the roads were bare of snow, but here the streets were covered with snow. Mr. Rhinheart was formerly a Huntingdon county teacher and taught school for several terms in this county and having many acquaintances who will be interested to know where he is and how he is situated, I will relate as briefly as I can. Houtzdale is a scattered town and Mr. Rhinhart is principal over the eighteen schools in Woodward district. These schools are all within a radius of two and one-half miles. They have a central building which contains five schools. Thus the children of Woodward district have advantages which are not afforded to but very few districts. Mr. Rhinhart spends part of his time in the central building teaching, and the remainder of his time visiting the other schools. He holds examinations regularly and passes the students into higher grades as fast as their progress will permit, and I believe when a boy or girl gets through the schools in the central building they will have a fair education. The central building is one of the most attractive and comfortable buildings I have ever been in. The hall leading into the building is a large one. There are two stories and a basement, with gymnastics which is made use of when the weather is unfit to be out doors. The building is heated and ventilated by Smead's system.

I spent part of two days in the schools and was highly delighted to find them in the flourishing condition which was clearly demonstrated by every recitation, and was exceedingly gratified to see the high esteem and confidence the people and school place in Mr. Rhinhart.

There is one feature I noticed in the school affairs which I think is a good one and will take space to mention it here. On the last Saturday of every month the teachers meet (eighteen in number) and discusses school topics each asking some question which may be troubling them in their school, the question is then discussed so that they get each others' experiences.

On Saturday evening I attended the M. E. church of which Rev. Wm. Noble is pastor. Mr. Noble is a native of Cassville, and his acquaintances here will be glad to know that his work in Houtzdale has been successful, and that he is held in high regard as a gentleman and pastor.

The chief industry of this town is the mining of coal. One of the operators, whom I had the pleasure of meeting, was formerly of Huntingdon, Alfred Isenberg. I had the pleasure of calling at his home in company with Mr. Rhinhart and found his family, which consisted of four daughters and two sons, very entertaining, three of the Miss Isenbergs being teachers in the schools there.

I met some other folks who were natives of this county but do not know of their occupation, so I will not mention them, but must say we were kindly entertained and pleased with the hospitality of those we met.

I will close by stating that the mines seem to be in a flourishing condition and a large amount of coal is being shipped to market. One of the mines I visited requires a water pump that empties 550 gallons of water per minute which is drawn from the bottom of the mine. Following this road one can see many mines all very much alike in appearance. Some of these mines have been in operation for years, others have just been opened. One I noticed had some improvements different from the other mines and as we passed the office I happened to notice this inscription dangling from a sign shingle, Simpson & Etnier, coal operators, etc.

L. R. S.

System.

Written for the ITEM.

Friends, can we get along without a well defined code of laws and regulations? No, ye cannot. It matters not what kind of business a man may engage in, if he has not a well defined idea of all the features of that business or profession, he is not likely to succeed very well.

A person should reason well upon both sides of a business or subject before attempting to handle it. He should have a system of well defined rules by which to be governed. A farmer must have some system by which to go in order that he may make a success of farming. A school teacher, in order that he may do good work, must have a system to go by; he must have a program and a good one if he wishes to succeed; he must let his pupils know what he expects of them, and this program must not exist only on paper, but must be seen in the teacher; the pupils must see it in his appearance, in his morals, in his character, and in his life. He must be a perfect model before his pupils and should be whatever he would have his pupils be. If he would teach the evil effects of tobacco he should abstain from it himself. He should teach by example as much as he can. He should keep the school house in as good order as possible sweep at least once every day and air the house well. I consider this a part of his work.

Again, a pupil must have some system to study by if he or she would make progress in their studies. They should have a special time for the preparation of each lesson—a time for spelling, a time for reading, a time for grammar, etc. Pupils should always take their books home with them from school and there make the needful preparation for the next day. Parents should encourage their children in this. They should see that their boys and girls use their time to good advantage. I have had pupils under my instruction who were very particular about taking their books home with them in order to have well prepared lessons the next day. I recall a case now of a young lady who started home, forgetting to get some of her books. I was about to close the house when she came back. I inquired of her what she had forgotten. She said, "I forgot to take my books with me and I came back after them." She said she could not afford to sit down and do nothing. Let me say to you, that person is making rapid progress. She has a system to go by, which every one should have.

I believe in systematic study. A lady said to me a few days ago that "children could learn a great deal more at home." I only wish that every father and mother would or could realize the truth of that. Parents, give your children a system to study by at home and have them live up to it. Every child that is born into this world has a right to an education, especially in free America, where the flag floats unmolested. "Don't put off until to-morrow what you can do to-day."

A. W.

CANADA has about 14,000 miles of railroad.

"Who Is She?"

Relating the following fact, which has not before appeared in print, a New York physician stated that a few weeks ago he was called to the help of a man who was mortally wounded in one of the low dance halls or "dives" of that city. When he had attended his patient, the doctor looked curiously about him. The wounded man lay before the bar, against which lounged some drunken old sots. In the next room a few young men, flushed and bright-eyed, were playing cards, while the gaudily-dressed barmaids carried about the liquor.

But neither the gamblers, nor the women, nor the drunkards paid any attention to the dying man on the floor. They squabbled and laughed, deaf to his groans. The proprietor of the dive, a burly fellow who had been a prize fighter in his younger days, having seen the police secure the murderer, had gone back quietly to his work of mixing drinks. Death, apparently, had no interest or terror for these people.

Suddenly a little old woman, with white hair, a thin shawl drawn about her, came to the street door. Her appearance produced a startling effect. The besotted old men at the bar put down their glasses and looked at her uneasily; the card players hastily shut the door to keep out the sight of her, and the barmaids huddled together in silence. But the change in the brutal landlord was most striking. He rose hastily and came up to her, an expression of something like terror on his face.

"Is James here?" she asked, gently.

"No, no, he is not here! I don't know where he is!" he said hurriedly.

She looked around bewildered. "I was sure he was here. If he comes, will you tell him his mother wants him, sir?"

"Yes, yes." The man urged her out of the door. The physician soon followed, and saw her going into another dive and grog shop along the street.

"Who is she?" he asked a policeman outside. "Is she in no danger?"

The man shook his head significantly. "They will not harm her, sir. They have done their worst to her. She is the widow of a clergyman, and she had one son, a boy of sixteen years. They lived happy and comfortably enough till he took to going to pool rooms, and then to the variety theatres, and at last to these dives here. He was killed in one of them in a fight three months ago, in that very one you were in just now, and was carried home to her, bloated from drink, and covered with blood, and dead. She has known nothing since. She only remembers that he came to these houses, and she goes about among them searching for him every day. They are afraid to see her. They think she brings a curse on them. But they won't harm her. They have done their worst to her."

This is a true story. How many sons of loving mothers are going down, like this boy, into these dark places to-day!—*Youth's Companion.*

Wanted.

Agents to sell our choice and hardy Nursery Stock. We have special varieties, both in fruits and ornamentals to offer, which are controlled only by us. We pay commission or salary. Write us at once for terms, and secure choice of territory.

MAY BROTHERS, Nurserymen,
Rochester, N. Y.

Auctioneer.

Having had considerable experience as an auctioneer, I offer my services to such of the readers of the ITEM who contemplate making sale of personal effects or real estate. Charges reasonable and satisfaction guaranteed.

GEORGE SCHMITTLE,
2-1-tf. Mount Union, Pa

Strength and Health.

If you are not feeling strong and healthy, try Electric Bitters. If La Grippe has left you weak and weary, use Electric Bitters. This remedy acts directly on Liver, Stomach, and Kidneys, gently aiding those organs to perform their functions. If you are afflicted with sick Headache, you will find Speedy and permanent relief by taking Electric Bitters. One trial will convince you that this is the remedy you need. Large bottle only 50cts. at B. O'Connor & Sons.

New Fall and Winter Goods
Arriving at J. G. Gillam's Daily.

For information and free Handbook write to MUNN & CO., 361 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. Oldest bureau for securing patents in America. Every patent taken out by us is brought before the public by a notice given free of charge in the

Scientific American

Largest circulation of any scientific paper in the world. Splendidly illustrated. No intelligent man should be without it. Weekly, $3.00 a year; $1.50 six months. Address MUNN & CO., PUBLISHERS, 361 Broadway, New York City.

BUSINESS CARDS.

DRESSMAKING, CUTTING AND FITTING.
PLAIN AND FANCY SEWING OF ALL KINDS.
Satisfaction guaranteed. Charges moderate.
MISS GERTIE SPANOGLE,
Juniata House, MAPLETON, PA.

J. G. SPANGLER, M. D.,
—PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,—
Office on Main Street, near Juniata House.

A. W. SWOPE
—JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.—
All business entrusted with him will receive proper attention. Collections made and immediate returns given. Legal writing promptly executed.
Office on Main street.

J. R. SIMPSON,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE,
IN SOLID RELIABLE COMPANIES.
Call at office, or send for circulars.

W. H. WOODS. JAMES S. WOODS, Notary Public.
W. H. & J. S. WOODS,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
No. 327 Penn Street. HUNTINGDON, PA.

S. P. STUBBS,
—CARPET WEAVER.—
A dealer in all kinds of Carpet Chain and Materials.
Prompt attention to business and satisfaction guaranteed. Charges reasonable.

Stage Route
—BETWEEN—
Cassville & Mill Creek.

The undersigned has just placed on the old stage route between Mill Creek and Cassville a new hack, and is prepared to give patrons first class accommodations. Leave Cassville every morning at 7.30 o'clock arriving at Mill Creek in time for Way Passenger; returning leave Mill Creek at 2.30 p. m. Patronage solicited.
J. H. RINDLAUB.

WE WANT YOU

to act as our agent. We furnish an expensive outfit and all you need free. It costs nothing to try the business. We will treat you well, and help you to earn ten times ordinary wages. Both sexes of all ages can live at home and work in spare time, or all the time. Any one any where can earn a great deal of money. Many have made **Two Hundred Dollars a Month.** No class of people in the world are making so much money without capital as those at work for us. Business pleasant, strictly honorable, and pays better than any other offered to agents. You have a clear field, with no competition. We equip you with everything, and supply printed directions for beginners which, if obeyed faithfully, will bring more money than will any other business. Improve your prospects! Why not? You can do so easily and surely at work for us. Reasonable industry only necessary for absolute success. Pamphlet circular giving every particular is sent free to all. Delay not in sending for it.
GEORGE STINSON & CO.,
Box No. 488, Portland, Me.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN.

And other specialties for Gentlemen, Ladies, Boys and Misses are the
Best in the World.
See descriptive advertisement which will appear in this paper.
Take no Substitute, but insist on having **W. L. DOUGLAS' SHOES,** with name and price stamped on bottom. Sold by
JOHN G. GILLAM.

Do You
FEEL SICK?

Disease commonly comes on with slight symptoms, which when neglected increase in extent and gradually grow dangerous.

If you SUFFER FROM HEADACHE, DYSPEPSIA or INDIGESTION, . . . TAKE **RIPANS TABULES**
If you are BILIOUS, CONSTIPATED, or have LIVER COMPLAINT, ... TAKE **RIPANS TABULES**
If your COMPLEXION IS SALLOW, or you SUFFER DISTRESS AFTER EATING, TAKE **RIPANS TABULES**
For OFFENSIVE BREATH and ALL DISORDERS OF THE STOMACH, . . . TAKE **RIPANS TABULES**

Ripans Tabules Regulate the System and Preserve the Health.

RIPANS TABULES *take the place of* A COMPLETE MEDICINE CHEST *and should be kept for use in every family...*

EASY TO TAKE, QUICK TO ACT.
SAVE MANY A DOCTOR'S BILL.
Sold by Druggists or sent by mail on receipt of price. Box (6 vials), 75 cents. Package (4 boxes), $2.
For Free Samples address
THE RIPANS CHEMICAL CO.
10 SPRUCE STREET, - - NEW YORK.